The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,731—New Series.
BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1902.
PRICE 4 ANNAS.
Established 1818.

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BULL DOG BOTTLING
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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	6th Dec.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th „
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th „
			1903
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jan.
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	10th „
* ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	17th „
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th „
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	31st „
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	14th „
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st „
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	14th „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st „
* MASSILIA	5011	G W Cockman	28th „
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th „
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th „
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th „
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	9th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H Gordon	16th „

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Jan. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4400	17th Dec.
FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6044	27th Dec.
a b VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4351	17th Jan.

a Will call at Fiume. b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gotthards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Dec., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 28th November, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	Negre	18th Dec. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Remes	12th Feb. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,232 tons, Captain Remes, to sail on or about the 10th December 1902.
For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay"

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 5th December, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 2nd December, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 4th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 8th December.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 22nd December.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 11th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st December, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

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Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co , London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SAFARI	1.432	H. Tere	8th Dec. 1902.
S. S. SULTAN	2.881	J. Ahrens.	22nd Dec. 1902

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 13th November, 1902.

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BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS, by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

W. B. GREEN & CO.'S

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.

OYSTERS NOW IN SEASON.

COOMBE'S xxxx STOUT & McEWAN'S ALE ON DRAUGHT.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS & DINNERS

TABLE D'HOTE or A LA CARTE,
served till 8-45 P.M.

SPECIAL LADIES ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

ICE CREAMS, CAKES, THE LATEST AMERICAN DRINKS

THE BAND OF THE XXIII BOMBAY RIFLES PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING from 7 to 9 o'clock.

THE TWO BEST

INDIAN CIGARS

IN ASIA

ARE

BOUQUETS

AND

LIGHT OF ASIA

CIGARS.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU

OF THIS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

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Business in all Mining Shares quoted or not quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

Advances made on Mining Shares at 6 per cent. per annum.

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CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

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NEW DESIGNS in Gold and Jewelled Gold Jewellery.
NEW DESIGNS in Necklaces
NEW DESIGNS in Muff Chains
NEW DESIGNS in Lockets
NEW DESIGNS in Brooches
NEW DESIGNS in Bracelets and Bangles
NEW DESIGNS in Jewelled and Plain Fans
NEW DESIGNS in Cachou Boxes
NEW DESIGNS in Buckles
NEW DESIGNS in Studs, Lucks, and Solitaires
NEW DESIGNS in Coat and Vest Buttons
NEW DESIGNS in Ladies' Jewelled Watches
NEW DESIGNS in Bracelet Watches
NEW DESIGNS in Watch Chains
NEW DESIGNS in Signet Guard and Gem Ring
NEW DESIGNS in Gold and Silver Pencils
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NEW DESIGNS in Silver Ware
NEW DESIGNS in Electro-plated Ware
NEW DESIGNS in Cutlery, Spoons, and Forks
NEW DESIGNS in Presentation Oakware, Nickel-Silver Mounted
NEW DESIGNS in All Departments.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS 1902

MONGINI BROTHERS.

NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR.

XMAS CAKES.

			Rs.	a.	
Xmas Cakes Artistically Decorated,	plain Icing	... ...	1	0	per lb.
Do.	do. Chocolate Iced	... ...	1	4	„
Do.	do. Almond Iced	... ...	1	8	„

Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolate Almonds, Nougat, Pralines, &c., &c., &c., fresh, made on the premises.

Marrons, Glaces, Crystallised Fruit, Smyrna Figs, &c., &c.

FANCY BOXES AND BASKETS IN A LARGE VARIETY.

ICES THREE KINDS DAILY.

All orders receive the prompt personal attention of the MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

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MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS
AND CATERERS,
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C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS. (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute.
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.

SARDINES. { Royans Victoria.
„ a la Tomate.
Plain in finest Lucca oil. }

BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima, Christe and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.

Maccaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Paste, Lentilies, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

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HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

5 and 6 pice per dram.

CHOLERA BOX with 12, 24, 30 and 48 phials of medicines, a dropper, camphor and a guide Rs. 2, 3, 3-10 and 5-5, respectively.
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PHARMACEUTISTS' MANUAL, *i. e.*, Homœopathic Pharmacopia in Bengali and English, Re. 1-4, (2nd edition).
FAMILY PRACTICE in Bengali (2nd Edition thoroughly Revised and Re-written) 180 pages (cloth), As. 8. A very useful book for family use

M. O. Fee and Postage extra.

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LETTS'S DIARIES for 1903.—Just received a large Stock in all sizes and styles of Binding. Price List free by post. Special Terms to large buyers.—BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, HUSSONALLY ABDULALLY, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
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NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL.

Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

St. PETER'S GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL, MAZAGON.

THE ALL SAINTS' SISTERS propose to CLOSE THIS SCHOOL at CHRISTMAS and OPEN a BOARDING SCHOOL at Khandala on or about January 15th, 1903.

Applications to be made to

THE MOTHER SUPERIOR,
St. Peter's Girls School.

WHEREAS COWASJI HORMUSJI TABELAWALA, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, has contracted to SELL the undermentioned property to our clients SHA PUNAMCHAND PUNNAJI and others, the Mukadams of the GODWAD MARWADI TADS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants NOTICE is hereby given of the said Sale and all persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever in the said premises by inheritance, gift, sale, transfer, mortgage or otherwise howsoever are required to notify the same in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No. 18, Church Gate Street, within 14 days from this date, otherwise all claims will be considered as waived and the purchase will be completed without regard to any claims that may be made thereafter.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuages, tenements and hereditaments standing thereon situate, lying and being at Coppersmith Row, otherwise called Pydhowni, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mandvie (but now of Bombay), containing by admeasurement (167) One hundred and sixty-seven square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 581, the Survey Number being 2990, and by the Collector of House Assessment under No. 25 and Ward C Ward No. 824, Street No 1-3, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the house of Runsord Withal Ironsmith', on or towards the West by the Chawl or Range of Gosai Vurugbhoocanji Maharaj, on or towards the North by the Public Road, called Coppersmith Row or otherwise known as Pydhowni, and on the South by a Public Passage.—Dated this 1st day of December, 1902,

SMETHAM, BYRNE & NOBLE,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No 66 of 1902.

CHABILDAS LULLOOBHOY and another .....Plaintiff.

vs.

ESSABHOY MOOLA ABDEALLY ....Defendant

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 27th day of September, 1902, the Steam Ship the "GULF of TRINIDAD" as she now lies at anchor in the harbour of Bombay, the Furniture, Tackle, Apparel, Coals, Stores and Provisions and all other property appertaining thereto will be SOLD in one lot by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of December, 1902, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. CRAWFORD, BROWN and COMPANY, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 30 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 27th day of November, 1902,

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE Manager is prepared to receive Tenders for the SUPPLY to the Railway of calcium carbide from the 1st January to 31st December, 1903, at the rate of 10 tons (more or less) monthly according to a specification obtainable on application to the Chief Storekeeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore. First delivery of 10 tons to be made by 7th January, 1903, and other deliveries by the same date in each month.

2. The rate to be quoted will be for delivery, free of all charges, at the port of Karachi, Bombay, or Calcutta.

3. Tenders to be submitted to the Manager's office not later than 13·30 hours on MONDAY, 15th December, 1902, at which hour, date and place they will be opened. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance.

By Order.
J. W. A. MACNAIR,
Chief Storekeeper, N. W. Railway.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Lahore, 17th November, 1902,

WARDEN & CO.,

BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

BASEL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,

"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,

WHITE GLAZED TILES,

NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,

MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.

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WARDEN & Co.,
7, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

C. M. BHESANIA,

MERCER,

117, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
OLD POLICE COURT.

THE LARGEST and CHEAPEST HOUSE dealing in CHINESE, JAPANESE, and CONTINENTAL SILKS of all Varieties and Colours.

A TRIAL EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied Carriages greased by contract, Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

37, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION, ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CORONATION.—Silver PHOTO FRAMES Miniature Size complete with excellent Photos of HIS MAJESTY THE KING or HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN Rs. 2. A fresh consignment of all sizes just received.—MARCKS & Co., LD.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is the best Household Remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhoea. Per bottle Re. 1-4.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane. Bombay

THE ROSERY POULTRY FARM.—Turkeys, at Annas 12 per lb. Geese, at Annas 12 per lb. Ducks, at Annas 5 per lb.

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GENERAL TOBACCONISTS.
30, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, November 29.

Securities—		
2½ per cent. Consols	£93 7/16	= plus 3/16
3 per cent. Rentes	£99 1/4	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 1/4	= plus 1/16
Silver—		
Spot in London	21 15/16	= plus 3/16
2 months hence	21 13/16	= plus 1/4
Spot in New York	47 1/2	= plus 7/8
Exchanges—		
Paris cheques	25·14	= — 1/2
Berlin ,,	20·46 1/2	= plus 1/2
New York Demand	4·87 1/4	= unchanged
Discounts—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= — do
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= — 1/8
6 ,, ,, ,,	3 3/4 pr ct	= — 1/8
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/4 pr ct	= unchanged
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/2 pr ct	= do
Interest—		
Day to day loans	3 1/4 pr ct	= — 3/8
7 day market loans	3 1/2 pr ct	= — 1/4

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £350,000.

Coffee—Coffee in New York, 5 3-16.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet but steady. Total sales 4,000 bales. Spot 4·52—2. Sold on speculation and for Export 00 bales. Imports 26,000 bales. Arrivals closed steady.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March
4·47	4·46 plus 1	4·45	4·45

March-Apr.	Apl.-May	May-June.
4·45	4·45	4·46 plus 1

June-July	July-Aug.
4·46 plus 1	4·46 plus 1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	65,000 bales.
,, Do. last year	...
,, Exports to Great Britain	11,000 ,,
,, ,, Continent	6,000 ,,
Mid-Uplands	8·55
Futures, month of Dec.	8·35 plus 1
Do. do. March	8·27

In New Orleans—

Spot	8
Futures month of Feb.	8·16
Do. May	8·25
Tone at close	steady.
Cotton total visible supply	3,110,000 bales.
,, of which is East Indian	55,000 ,,
,, Total stock in London	7,000 ,,
,, Quantity in sight	5,000,000 ,,

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 29th November, 1902 :—

Cotton	5,323	bales.
Wheat	19,155	cwts.
Linseed	1,593	,,
Rapeseed	1,944	,,
Gingellyseed	20,536	,,
Poppyseed	70	,,
Groundnuts	10	,,
Castorseed	4,848	,,
Rice	4,162	,,
Myrabollams	3,080	,,
Cottonseed	9,146	,,

BOMBAY, MONDAY, December 1.

Exchange—Tone quiet but steady

Bank T. T.				1s. 4d to 1s 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s 4 1-4d.
Do	6 do	do		1s 4 3-8d
French Francs	3 do	do		170
Marks	3 do	do		138 1-2
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight.		115 1-2
Shanghai	30	,,	,,	159 1-2
Japan	30	,,	,,	152

Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent—Tone quiet.

Cash	Rs. 97	8
1st Settlement	Rs. 97	7

Money Market—Tone easy.

Bank Rate—

Bank of England since 2nd October 4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 6th November 4 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 15th October 4 do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June 4 do.

Seeds.

	Rs.	a.
Linseed.—Tone steady.		
Ready	8	
Forward April-May	7	13
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.		
Brown Cawnpore Ready Do. Forward	5	c
Yellow Cawnpore Ready Do. Forward	5	14
Do. Gujarat Forward April May	6	6
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.		
Ready	8	0
Forward April-May	7	7
Castorseed—Tone steady.		
Ready	24	12 to 24 8
Forward April-May.	25	4
Groundnuts—Tone steady.		
Forward Jany-Feby	36	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone dull.		
Howree Khandesh Ready	38	0
15 per cent. Mxd. Dec.-Jan.	38	1-2
25 ,, ,,	37	12
50 ,, ,,	36	1-2
Black Kutnee	32	12

LIVERPOOL OPENING-TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier
Estimated sales	7,000
Total imports	26,000

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·44	4·44	4·44

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July. Aug
4·44	4·44	4·44	4·44	4·44

Cotton.—Tone quiet with a better enquiry for spot Bengals. Sutta market easier with more disposition to sell on the part of the dealers.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Growths	Fine	F-G	Good
Bengals, H G (Ry terms)	165	157	—
Bengals, M G (Ry terms)	165	157	...
Sind Punjab (M G)	166	158	...
Belati, M G	177	171	...
Khandesh, (M G)	...	164	...
Do. do.	179	173	...
Julgaum do.	186	180	175
Akola do Khamgaum do Karanja do	179	173	166
Broach do	198	...	191

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement, dated 29th November, compared with the previous week :—

Assets.		
Public Deposits Rs.	4,53,539	Increase.
Other Deposits	19,23,434	Decrease.
Credits Undrawn	2,22,903	Decrease.
Liabilities.		
Government Securities	47,832	Decrease.
Other Authorized Securities	1,09,563	Decrease.
Credits on Securities	29,029	Decrease.
Loans do.	1,73,921	Decrease.
Bills discounted & purchased	10,25,237	Increase.
Balance with other Banks	1,24,138	Decrease.
Cash	22,43,550	Decrease.

PRICE OF BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-1-0
China Leaf	23 14 Nom.
Pekin Bar Gold Old	23-11 ,,
Do New	23-12 ,,
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	23-14 8
Bombay	24
English Sovereigns	15-2-0
Do. Dragons	15
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	58 3
Do. 17 1-2	58-4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Death and Memoriam Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, or six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, Cash strictly in advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLEWITT—November 20, at Phooltullah, Sylhet, the wife of T W Blewitt, of a son.

FORSTER—November 27, at Naini Tal, United Provinces, the wife of Colonel J Burton Forster, Assistant Adjutant-General, Head-quarters, Bengal Command, of a daughter.

MACNAB—November 21, at Mardan, the wife of Major A J Macnab, I M S, Q O Corps of Guides, of a son.

BARKER & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS AND SCULPTORS.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

IN THANKING the Public for their Support and Patronage we would beg to inform some who think we being a European Firm our Charges must necessarily be greater than those of NATIVE Firms trading under European names; that being in direct communication with the Manufacturers at HOME, and being satisfied with a REASONABLE PROFIT on our Outlay, our Charges are very much lower than those of any firm in Bombay. We, therefore, invite inquiries.

We are prepared to execute Funeral Orders as under :—

Third Class from	Rs.	10 upwards
Second ,, ,,	,,	50 ,,
First ,, ,,	,,	125 ,,

ADDRESS:—
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,
NEAR TREACHER & Co.
Telephone No. 1011.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 17m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 0-33m. 0-18a. Low water, 6-28m. 6-5a.
Fifth Criminal Sessions.
Chamber of Commerce, ballot for election of Chairman, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p. m.
All Saints' Sisters, Sale of Work, Town Hall.

Polo.—There will be a game to-day at 4-45 o'clock.

Bombay Native Dispensary.—The daily average attendance at the dispensary during November was 246, the admissions being 2,420. The prevailing diseases were fever and catarrhal diseases.

Grant College Medical Society.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the Grant College Library, to-day, at 4-30 p. m. Dr. N. N. Katrak will read a short paper on "Infantile Mortality in Bombay."

Music at the Band Stand.—By kind permission of Major Walton and officers, the Band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Tredilis, Band Master, commencing at 5-30 p.m., to-day :—

March	Gunners	Hume
Overture	Prince Charlie	Garl Volte
Valse	Eldorado	Royal
Selection	Three Little Maids	Crook
Cornet Duet	Alpine Echoes	Herfurth

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Drowned in the Sea.—Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest yesterday, at Bori Bunder regarding the death of Kadar Bawa, a Mahomedan tonywalla. The deceased lived on board his tony near the Stone Bunder. He had been subject to fits for the last six or seven years. On Sunday morning he was missed from his tony and on a search being made, his body was found floating in the water. There were no marks of violence on the body. A verdict of accidental drowning while in a fit was returned by the jury.

An Old Offender.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazgon Police Court, yesterday, Keroo Ramjee alias Moroo Ramjee Gaikwar, a Hindu, having a record of four previous convictions against him, was charged with stealing a brass bearing, valued at Rs. 10, the property of the Morarjee Goculdas Jute Mill. The evidence showed that on the morning of the 27th November, the accused removed the article from the room in the mill and was walking off with it, when he was arrested by the Ramosee on duty. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and, being an old offender, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Unprotected Basin.—At the Grants' Buildings Colaba, yesterday, Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest, relative to the death of Awao, a Hindu girl, aged four years. On Sunday afternoon that girl was playing near the Arthur Basin, when she accidentally fell into the water. On hearing the splash, her father jumped in and picked her up. She was in a state of exhaustion and all efforts to revive her proved futile. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the child was due to shock caused by the fall. A rider was added to the effect that as children frequently played near the Arthur Basin there should be a railing round the edge.

Domestic Quarrel and Attempted Suicide.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate Jankibai, a Hindu woman, was charged with attempting to commit suicide by throwing herself in the sea at Stone Bunder. Shaik Mahomed Shaik Ali, the policeman on duty there, at once jumped into the water and saved the accused. Accused said she was very much harassed by her mother-in-law, and was, therefore, driven to commit suicide. The Magistrate ordered her to pay a fine of Rs. 15, in default to undergo 15 days' imprisonment. The Magistrate told the accused that she could file an information against her mother-in-law if she had any complaint against her.

Theft by a Servant.—Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Salway charged Sona Sajna Hariker, a servant at Panday's Dharamsala, with the theft of Rs. 210 incurrency notes belonging to Mr. Jehangirjee Ratanjee Patel. It appeared that on the night of the 28th November last complainant put the notes in the pocket of his trouser and hung it on a peg in his room in the Dharamsala. Next morning he found the notes missing. Eventually the police were informed, and they succeeded in recovering the notes. Sub-Inspector Salway informed the Court that this was the third theft of its kind committed at the place. Accused said in his defence that as he was sweeping the complainant's room on the morning of the 29th ultimo he found the notes lying on the ground and picked them up. The Magistrate convicted him and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Bhuleshwar Library.—The adjourned annual general meeting of this Library was held at 2 p.m. in the Library Hall on Sunday, the 30th ultimo, when Mr. Tribhovandas Varjivandas presided. It was proposed by Mr. Motilal Jamnadas Shroff, and seconded by Mr. Hiralal Cursandas, that Mr. Virjee Tricumjee, Manager of Jota Patis, having consented on its behalf to pay this Library a permanent monthly contribution of Rs. 51, and at the same time (the institution being in sore need of new books) he having paid a sum of Rs. 306 being the amount of his donation for six months in advance, this institution is under a great obligation to this gentleman, and the meeting tenders a hearty vote of thanks to him. The meeting also appointed him as a honorary life-member. This proposal was passed with acclamation. The meeting also tendered a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Culliandas Vithaldas Kapadia for having patronized the Library by becoming one of its life-members. The meeting then elected the new managing committee for 1902-1903 consisting of Messrs. Tribhovandas Varjivandas, Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Bhaishanker Nanabhai, Vijbhukhandas Atmaram, Nagindas Jamnadas Shroff, Motilal Jamnadas Shroff, Jamietram Jivanram Rushi, Motilal Tribhovandas Fozdar, Girdhalal Harilal Mehta, Manmohandas Dayaldas, Motilal Narotamdas, Devidas Vithaldas, and Pranjivandas Balgovindas Papdiwalla; and appointed auditors and book committee for the current year. A vote of thanks to the retiring managing committe and the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

APPLICATIONS FOR BAIL.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne, and Noble, applied to his Lordship to liberate on bail one Laberuchund Dayachund, who had been committed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions, on a charge of forgery and abetment of forgery. The accused, the learned counsel said, was not in a position to proceed with his defence while he was locked up in jail. The accused was willing to furnish substantial securities for bail.

Mr. Lowndes made a similar application on behalf of two other accused in the same case, stating that the latter were prepared to offer any reasonable sum fixed by the court for their bail.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, opposed the applications, which were eventually refused.

THE MURDER AT DADUR.

Curson Dhana and Fulbai, woman, were charged with committing the murder of a woman named Jumnabai alias Gungabai by strangulation on the 5th September last. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, with Mr. Kajiji, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Weldon for the accused. The following gentlemen were called upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. E. Meyers, foreman.

Mr. W. C. Keith
Mr. W. W. Wilson
Mr. E. M. Bason
Mr. R. H. Gahagan
Mr. Sorabjee R. Batliwalla
Mr. Peter J. Arnot
Mr. Meherali M. Fakira
Mr. Burjorjee S. Cooper

The Advocate-General, in addressing the jury, said the accused were charged with having committed murder by causing the death of a woman named Gungabai, alias Jamnabai, by strangulation on the night of the 5th September last. It appeared that some days before the 5th of September, the woman Jamnabai, who was possessed of a considerable amount of property, both in money and ornaments and clothes and pots and pans, went to Dadur near the G. I. P. Railway station, and took a room in a chawl called Haroon Rungaree's chawl. She stayed there with the two accused, who were her servants. From the 5th of September until the 8th or 9th of the same month, the room in which she lived appeared to have been padlocked, which had to be forced open, and it was in the loft of the house that her dead body was found. Medical evidence would show that her death was caused by strangulation. On the morning of the 6th September, the two accused left Dadur Station, having taken tickets for Wadwan. They were found in an eating-house at Ahmedabad by a policeman, in possession of a considerable amount of property consisting of ornaments and pots and pans, which bore certain names, and which belonged to the deceased Jumnabai. There was evidence to show that in the early morning of the 6th September the male accused purchased a padlock in Dadur, which was the padlock with which the room in which the dead body was found was closed. The accused were taken before the Magistrate in Ahmedabad, and the statement they made by them would be placed before the jury. Upon the evidence adduced, it would be for the jury to say if the accused were guilty of the murder of Jumnabai by strangulation.

Evidence was led for the prosecution.

At the close of the evidence, accused No. 1, in answer to the judge, said he was in the employ of Jamnabai and lived in Haroon's chawl. He had made a confession before the magistrate at Ahmedabad, but he begged to retract it. It was not true. He had made that statement because he was beaten. He had shown no marks of beating to the magistrate. He had shown them to the doctor. He left for Ahmedabad on the 6th September. He had purchased a padlock which he handed to Bowla. The ornaments, when taken by the police, were in his possession. He did not tell the police they were his property.

Accused No. 2 said the statement she made before the magistrate at Ahmedabad was not true. She made it because she was beaten by the policeman. She told the magistrate that she had been beaten, but she was not believed. She was arrested at the eating house when the ornaments and silver vessels were in her possession.

Mr. Scott, in summing up the evidence, said the retraction by the accused of the confessions made by them before the magistrate at Ahmedabad was a very common thing in this country. But the retraction was of no avail to the accused. Nobody in Bombay knew of the death of Jamnabai. The accused were arrested at Ahmedabad on suspicion by reason of the large amount of property they had in their possession. Nobody in Bombay or in Ahmedabad knew anything of the murder until the accused stated to the magistrate all the circumstances connected with it, brought the police to Bombay, pointed out the house and the room in which the corpse of Jamnabai lay.

Mr. Weldon next addressed the Jury on behalf of the accused. Both had been seeking for employment in Bombay, and if they had the ornaments in their possession, there was no need for them to do so. Beyond the retracted confession of the accused there was not a little of evidence to show how or by whom the murder of Jamnabai was committed. The learned counsel submitted no weight whatever should be attached to the confessions. No motive except that of provocation was shown on the part of the accused.

His Lordship in summing up the case to the jury, explained the law, and stated the main facts of the case.

The jury, after a short consultation, found unanimously that the prisoners did commit the murder, but that they acted under provocation.

His Lordship sentenced both prisoners to be hanged.

The court then adjourned until this morning.

THE RAVAGES OF WAR.

Of war's ravages dwellers in South Africa know too much, but fortunately not all. There is surely nothing more depressing than the spectacle of burnt and looted villages and farms, vineyards and fruitful fields wasted and spoiled, with here and there rusted and abandoned machinery. Of all these horrors this continent can furnish examples enough and to spare; yet when compared with the desolation which marked the track of the invading army through highly-cultivated and populous France in 1870-71, there is scarce a sign of damage in the theatre of the late war.

The war waged by disease against man is in many respects like the war waged by man against man. Its most important difference is that it knows no peace, but fights ceaselessly until it slays or is slain. It knows nothing either of armistice or compromise.

"There could surely be no greater torture than to slowly starve to death in the midst of plenty," writes Mr. J. Kelly, of Dobson Street, Port Elizabeth, S. A., on March 12, 1902; "yet that was the fate which once stared me in the face. For thirteen years I was afflicted with tapeworm, and from being a strong and healthy man declined to a state of weakness and emaciation. I derived little or no nourishment from food, and my consequent lassitude rendered me quite unfit for my ordinary daily work. I was living at Durban at the time, and the doctor who had charge of my case there tried several methods to free me of my trouble, but was powerless to effect that which Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup afterwards so speedily accomplished. On several occasions I was made to abstain from solid food for as long as five consecutive days, and for months at a time I lived without requiring the aid of a knife and fork. One mixture, which my doctor gave me as a last resort, I took for four months, and at the end of that time was as bad as ever. I often think of all that I suffered during those years, and wonder how I endured it; but the bitterest part is to know, as I do now, that the misery was quite unnecessary. Having met with a pamphlet which described how others who had suffered from the same complaint had been cured by Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, I at once perceived that the treatment to which I had submitted was entirely wrong. I resolved to take a course of it, and my resolution was rewarded with complete success. Unlike the ineffectual attempts to starve or poison the cause of my trouble, Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup gave power to the stomach to perform its natural functions, and by removing all impurities from the system completely freed me of my torment. It took only six bottles to produce this grand result."

Mrs. Jane Edworthy, of Dobson Street, Port Elizabeth, S. A., described on February 28, 1902, the relief she had experienced from a totally different malady by employing the same means as had restored Mr. Kelly to health. "I suffered," says Mrs. Edworthy, "from general weakness and a dreadful bearing-down sensation. Fearful headaches reduced me to such a state of weakness that at last I was unable to do little things for myself, and I was much troubled by a sharp pain between the shoulders. Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup having been recommended to me, I was induced to buy a bottle, and experienced so much benefit from it that I bought two others. These three bottles completed my cure—a thing which some of the best doctors in the country had failed to achieve. I have never since been without it in the house, and am always glad of an opportunity to tell others what it has done for me."

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

The report of St. Mary's College for 1902 states :—The School year just ended was one of quiet unremitting work and steady progress. The number of boys at the close of the year was 494. Of these 273 were in the European and the rest in the English-Teaching Division, 200 representing the average number of boarders. Of the four boys that passed the Matriculation Examination three joined St. Xavier's College and one who stood third on the list of the Bombay Presidency, went to England to prepare for the I. M. S. In the course of the year one of our boys joined the Indian Subordinate Medical Service, two the Eastern Telegraph, two the Technical Institute, and one the Government Telegraph. Of former pupils, one was successful in the Previous Examination in Arts, one in the second and one in the third examination in the Grant Medical College, and one passed the National Union of Teachers' Commercial examination in Type-writing, Book-keeping and Correspondence. In accordance with the regulations of the Educational Department, drawing was added to the curriculum after May, and the interest with which the boys have taken it up, promises very good results. Nor has the regular course of physical training which was introduced at the same time failed to produce a beneficial effect on boarders and day-scholars. Much has been done to stimulate our boys to greater energy in their studies. To encourage the study of English, History, and Mathematics in the Matriculation Class, an appeal was made to the friends of the school with the object of founding a Matriculation Scholarship. The appeal was generously responded to, and we shall henceforth be able annually to award the substantial sum of Rs. 60 to the candidate, who, at the four examinations, annually held in the Matriculation Class, will obtain the highest marks for proficiency in English, History and Mathematics.

The Matriculation Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following regulations :—(1.) Besides obtaining the highest marks for proficiency in English, History and Mathematics, the candidate must pass in the other subjects and show good conduct. (2) Should he fail in fulfilling any of these conditions, the candidate next in merit succeeds to the Scholarship on the same conditions. (3) In case of the Scholarship lapsing through forfeiture, the 60 Rs. shall be added to the fund. (4.) The Scholarship shall be proclaimed on the day when the result of the Preliminary Examination is declared. We are happy to say, that the health of the staff as well as of the boarders has been exceptionally good; no case of sickness of any importance having occurred throughout the year. Owing to the very deficient gas-supply, Washington lamps, each of 250 candle power, were introduced in the two study-rooms, the dining-room and the corridor. The outlay was a considerable one, but the brilliancy of the light and the cheapness of consumption of kerosene oil will amply repay it. Cricket was taken up by the boys with the usual fervour and in the many challenges that came in for everywhere our teams in spite of an occasional defeat maintained their traditional honour. The Cadet Company numbered 120, including the Band which, as in former years, was invited to play at the Parades of the B. V. R. Corps. The shooting of our boys has been remarkably good this season, especially in the Upper Division. The liberal prizes offered by Major Leask must evidently have had much to do in securing these happy results. We use this opportunity to express our cordial thanks to him for all the zealous interest which he has so long continued to manifest in working-up our Company to its present efficient state. The two days' sports in the first week of October with the concert and illumination at their close seemed to have proved a special attraction this year, if we judge from the unusually large number of spectators on both days. The performance of some of our young athletes on the horizontal bar and the jumping-horse elicited general applause. At the High Schools' Athletic Meeting our School took the second place. At the last Gymkhana Sports three prizes were carried off by our boys. We tender our sincere thanks to all those gentlemen who came forward so generously in aid of our game fund, and particularly to those who contributed to the support of the European Orphanage attached to this Institution. Our special acknowledgment is due to Mr. Marsland, whose monthly money-prize will certainly prove a great encouragement to many a boy. Owing to the Coronation celebrations at the beginning of January the holidays will be prolonged by one week. The boarders will accordingly re-enter on the 9th of January 1903 and the School re-open on the 10th, on which day all have to attend Divine Service at 8 a.m. Parents are requested to send their sons back to school in time for the opening of the classes. Mistaken kindness to the children in this particular causes a great inconvenience to the teachers and in many cases does enduring harm to the boys themselves, who fail of laying a proper foundation for their year's work.

THE INCOME-TAX IN THE GAEKWARI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As a loyal subject I think it my duty to state one fact in connection with the income-tax to be levied here—a tax which has struck so much panic and alarm among the poor Parsee females, that our beloved Maharaja is no way responsible for the manner in which it is to be imposed, but that the fault lies with the over eager officers concerned, anxious anyhow to raise the revenues of the State, without consulting the wishes of their master, or feeling the least sympathy in the good of his Highness's subjects. Officers often exceed the actual orders of his Highness, ignore the best rulings of the High Court, and have no idea of the great misfortune they bring upon his Highness's subjects, and especially to the dishonour they bring upon the Government. In the matter of this tax also the mode of preparing the papers for the imposition of the tax is faulty, and detrimental to the prestige of the Government and the well-being of the governed. And it is pretty surely predicted everywhere that as soon as the Maharaja Saheb come to know of this he will at once put a stop to it. Hoping, therefore that neither the cause of the poor Parsee females, nor the respect of our Maharaja may be involved and prejudiced, I have hastened to disclose this fact, and humbly hope that in the interests of the ruler and the ruled, you will grant me space.—Yours, &c.,

NOWROSJI D. DESAI.

Navsri, Nov. 29.

THE CORONATION FESTIVAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A writer in your issue of the 25th instant advocates the desirability of holding the festival fair for our mill hands in the neighbourhood of the Victoria Gardens, whereabout they, as well as the poor labouring classes, mostly live; this in addition to the other centres selected, such as the Esplanade. It is a practical suggestion which, it is to be hoped, the committee organizing the fete will see their way to carry out. They will then have the satisfaction of seeing the city really joyous in honour of our beloved Sovereign. The proposed locality, in addition to its central position, is again a convenient focus for the masses living in the outlying suburbs reached by the two railway lines. If I may venture to make a suggestion, I would propose as an interesting, instructive, and useful part of the People's Coronation Fair an Exhibition, on a small scale, of Bombay textile articles turned out either by hand or machine. A small corner of the Fair enclosure should suffice for this show. If Bombay the Beautiful cannot go in for Industrial Exhibitions like those at Delhi and Ahmedabad she may at least have the satisfaction of having one as a single one. The Coronation Festival Committee has on its board millionaire millowners and agents whose resources are many and great, and to them it should not be difficult to get up such a Textile Exhibition for the people's benefit. I respectfully commend the idea for their sympathetic consideration.—Yours, &c.,

V. A. TALCHERKAR.

Parel, December 1.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	0	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	7	5	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	5	5	19
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	1	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	2	23
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	2
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	8
Total	19	13	95
Total plague deaths to date	121,338	100,823	
Same date last year	32	26	134

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULT.

INTERMEDIATE ARTS EXAMINATION.

The result of the Intermediate Arts Examination was announced yesterday. Purshotum Padmakar Bapat, who passes in the first class, gets the Gibbs prize and the Varjivandas Madhavdas Sanskrit scholarship. Perozeshah Bomonjee Choksi gets the Framjee Sorabjee Bhawnagri scholarship; while Hasanally Jafferjee Chuckera gets the Sir Frank Souter scholarship. The following students were declared successful :—

SECOND CLASS.

Acharya, K Yashvant
Advani, D Bulchand
Agashe, D Ganesh
Anjaria, D Dolatrai
Bapat, K Jagannath
Bartake, B Savlaram
Barve, R Vasudeo
Bhadkamkar, R Hari
Bhandarkar, A Shridhar
Bhat, G Chintaman
Bhatawadekar, S Krishna
Bhide, G Krishnaji
Borges, C Francis
Butani, S Balchand
Chakranarayan, B Bhaurao
Chhaya, V Bhagvanlal
Chiplunkar, P Sitaram
Chuckera, H Jafferji
Dabke, H Vishwanath
Dastur, A Darabji
Desai, V Shankerprasad
Deshpande, A Ramchandra
Doongaji, S Nusserwanji
Gandhi, K Jamnadas
Ghurye, V Sadashiv
Gune, P Damodar
Gupte, R Bhaurao
Joshi, N Vishnu
Joshi, R Krishna
Joshi, S Bhaskar
Joshi, V Malhar
Kanitkar, P Dhondo
Kulkarni, B Ramchandra
Kulkarni, T Appaji
Lele, A Vasudeo
Madan, J Atmaram
Medhi, G Vishnoo
Modak, G Krishna
Naik, G Raghunathji
Oke, D Sitaram
Pagnis, P Sadashiv
Pakal, S Joitaram
Pandia, N Harilal
Paranjpe, M Ramchandra
Paranjpye, K Purushottam
Parekh, B Maganlal
Parekh, P Waghji
Parikh, F Uttamchand
Patel, M Raojibhai
Patuck, R Sorabji
Pradhan, M Bhagwant
Purani, C Balkrishna
Ranadive, M Sitaram
Sane, J Bhalchandra
Setalvad, M Chimanlal
Shah, K Nagardas
Shahani, C Kundanmal
Shahani, H Bulchand
Shastri, B Jamietram
Shroff, C Motilal
Soares, Anthony X
Tejani, J Tale
Trivedi, A Kamalashankar
Trivedi, T Pitamberdas
Vakil, J Bamansha
Vazirani, N Tikamdas
Yerowdekar, N Bapoo

PASS CLASS.

Acharya, G Vallabhji
Adrianwalla, F Nusservanji
Advani, P Dharmdas
Akhund, H K S Mahomed
Almeida, Luis N
Amin, B Dajibhai
Amin, C Jethabhai
Amin, S Jorabhai
Antani, H Ravishanker
Athavankar, S Anandrao
Athni, B Annashastri
Avasia, A Nusserwanji
Bapat, B Ganesh
Barahis, G Jamnadas
Bastodkar, M Ramchandra
Batliwala, R Dinshawji
Batliwala, R Hormusji
Bhagwat S Ramchandra
Bhambhani, K Tewoomal
Bhandari, L Damodar
Bhat, G Mahidhar
Bhatia, M Ramchand
Bhawnani, R Partabrai
Bilimoria, B Ardesar
Billimoria, J Hormusji
Bodani, V Ranchhod
Bora, K Mahomad
Burn, K Mary
Chandanani, N Pritamdas
Chandiramani, L Isardas
Chebbi, H Sanjivrao
Chhatre, D Purushotam
Chhugani, T Warialdas
Chitre, A Vishwanath
Choksi, P Bomanji
Commissariat, S Framji
Cooper, M Bomanji
Cooper, S Manekji
Cursetji, B Dhanjishah
Dabke, V Krishna
Dadinatha, C Sorabji
Dalal, H Ratanjee
Dalal, S Adarji
Dallas, R Dhanjishaw
Dalvi, M Vinayak
Dastane, V Vithal
Dastur, K Sheriar
Datar, D Hari
Dave, J Durgaram
Desai, C Maganlal
Desai, G Khandubhai
Desai, K Sakerlal
Desai, M Shivray
Desai, M Nichhabhai
Desai, M Khandubhai
Desai, P Nathabhai
Desai, R Damodar
Desai, T Naranprasad
Desai, V Vinayak
Desai, V Krishnarai
Desai, Y Ganpatrao
Desbhakta, N Trimbaklal
Deshpande, B Adaji
Deshpande, N Ramchandra
Deshpande V Keshao
Deuskar, P Sadashivrao
Dhadphale S Vishnu
Dhurandhar J Raoji
Doctor J Rustim
Doctor N Dinshah
Dongre S Gopal
Engineer S Shapoorji
Fadia N Kahandas
Fadnis B Vaman
Gadani V Keshavji
Gadkari V Vinayak
Gadkari V Ganesh
Gazdar S Nusserwanji
Gheyara J Rattanshaw
Ghodadra, R Maneklal
Gole, H Keshao
Gujarati, D Chunilal
Gulrajani, G Kalachand
Gupte, V Ramkrishna
Gupte, V Gangadhar
Gupte, Y Rajaram
Gurbaxani, H Mulchand
Hamdulay, M I S Abdullah
Hasarkar, G Vyankatesh
Hathiramani, J Tolaram
Hingorani, K Lilaram
Holland, W Henry
Honap, M Ganesh
Hosmani, S Kariappa
Huli, T Govind
Inamdar, N Dattatraya
Jacobs, A Samuel
Jagtiani, T Tahilram
Jambhekar, D Ramchandra
Jani, D Ambashankar
Jarivala, H Nagindas
Jayakar, M Sunderrao
Jayawant, V Atmaram
Jhangiani, R Harumal
Joglekar, G Anant
Joshi, G Sitaram
Joshi, K Keshav
Joshi, M Manishanker
Joshi, S Vishnu
Joshipara, J Purushuttamrai
Kaji, B Lallubhai
Kaji, C Kashidas
Kalyanshetti, M Mallikappa
Kanal, P Verhomal
Kantharia, V Naranlal
Kapadia, D Jalbhoy
Kapadia, S Purushottam
Kewalramani, R Malhandas
Khadilkar, G Dhundiraj
Khansaheb, M Nanabhai
Khare, A Vishnu
Kharshikar, H Trimbak
Khopkar, M Bhikaji
Kikani, S Tribhovandas
Kirpalani, D Khushiram
Kirtikar, V Atmaram
Kolatkar, M Balkrishna
Koppiker, S Venkatrao
Korlekar, B Vaman
Kulkarni, A Narayan
Kulkarni, G Dattatraya
Kulkarni, M Krishna
Kulkarni, N Narhar
Kulkarni, Y Malhar
Kumthekar, K Mahadeo
Kurane, K Ganesh
Lam, R Dadabhoy
Limaye, V Vithal
Mama, N Framjee
Maniar, N Khalikbhai
Mandlik, R Narayan
Manghirmalani, N Lokmandas
Manghirmalani, W Hassaram
Manohar, K Raghunath
Mansukhani, T Vassanmal
Master, C Motiram
Mehpani, G Mulji
Mehta, A Bapalal
Mehta, B Anupchand
Mehta, B Vithaldas
Mehta, C Sakerlal
Mehta, H Motiram
Mehta, M Jekisandas
Mehta, M Dyalji
Mehta, M Umiashanker
Mhatre, P Pandurang
Mhatre, P Vithal
Mirchandani, T Kalachand
Mirchandani, V Chellaram
Modak, G Kesaao
Modi, D Kaliandas
Modi, N Chhaganlal
Moolan-Feroze, D Burjorjee
Moorjani, D Anoopsing
Mowdavala, S Ardeshir
Mujumdar, D Chintaman
Mundewadi, R Shripat
Nadkarni, M Ghanasham
Naik, G Hari
Nanavati, H Hurkisondas
Narmawala, M Mohomedbhai
Nayampalli, S Krishnarao
Pagdivala, N Ardeshir
Palekar, M Vaman
Pandit, M Shankarrao
Pandya, A Deonath
Pandya, H Gangashankar
Pangarkar, G Raoji
Paranjpye, H Purushottam
Parekh, M Motilal
Parikh, M Naginbhai
Parulkar, V Balaji
Parvati, R Pandurangrao
Patel, M Ranchhoddas
Pathan, F Lalkhan
Patwardhan, H Keshav
Pestonjamas, D Nasarvanji
Phatak, S Atmaram
Pradhan, R Vithal
Punde, G Dadaji
Raichur, N Bodharacharaya
Rainapur, M Shivalingeshvar
Rajopadhye, G Balvant
Rana, J Dulerai
Ranadive, R Keshav
Ranasing, B Ramchandra
Ranikhetvala, F Rustamji
Reshamvala, N Veniram
Ribero, E Richard
Ron, M Jiwanrao
Sabawala, P Pestonji
Sabnis, H Gururao
Saraiya G Gokuldas
Sathaye, A Purushottam
Sathaye, G Mahadeo
Sathe, J Laxmanrao
Setalvad, N Harilal
Sethna, J Nusserwanji
Sethna, K Purshotamdas
Shah, B Dayaram
Shah, C Goculdas
Shaikh, A Careem
Shaikh, Y V Mohamed
Shaikh, Y Abdullah
Shete, S Anandrao
Sheth, L Chhaganlal
Sheth, M Pranjivandas
Shinde, D Nanaji
Shintre, R Ganesh
Shirolkar, V Vishnoo
Shringarpure, G Ramchandra
Shroff J Premananddas
Shroff, K Damodardas
Situt, G Ramchandra
Spencer, F Burjorji
Sutaria, R Laxmidas
Takalkar G Ramkrishna
Taleyarkhan, K Manekshah
Tambe, G Madhav
Tarachand, P Jamshedji
Thadai, N Bhopatrai
Thakar, V Ramchandra
Thanedar, G Narayan
Trivedi, T Mulshanker
Vaidya, K Pandurang
Vaishnav, H Narbheshanker
Vakil, A Dullabhdas
Vakil, D Motilal
Vakil, D Navalshanker
Vakil, N Ochhavlal
Vania, J Ruttonji
Vartak, M Trimbak
Vasani, C Ramjee
Vasavada, M Balwantrai
Vatve, V Yeshvant
Vaze, V Vishvanath
Vinekar, P Marutirao
Virkar, D Chintaman
Virkar, V Bajaji
Vohra, V Shambhooprasad
Vyas, M Hargovind
Yagnic, V Narasilal

At the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, Karsan Danna and Phoolbai, Guzerati Hindus, were charged before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and a special jury with having, on the 5th September last, committed the murder by strangulation of a woman named Jamnabai, in order to get possession of her ornaments, in her room in a chawl at Dadur. The jury unanimously found that the prisoners committed the murder, but that they acted under provocation. His Lordship sentenced both the prisoners to be hanged.

"The Intermezzo War" should be the name by which future historians will know the sanguinary struggle between Italy and the United States that is in danger of breaking out over Signor Mascagni. The news that the Italian Premier has directed the "taking up" of the composer's case appears to be true, though it seems doubtful whether Mascagni requested his intervention. Don Pacifico's domestic furniture embroiled two European Powers. So did Captain Jenkins' ears, which, it will be remembered, having been cut off by the Spaniards, forced Walpole into war with that people. Mascagni's ears are at present intact, saving that his musical ear has probably suffered from the continuous performances of brass bands, to the unceasing strains of which the recent election campaign was, as usual, carried on. Still, he is the centre of an "incident." Much interest attaches to the statement that he is busy with a new opera, to be called Il Prigioniere degli Stati Uniti".

The development of flying advances by leaps and bounds. The Rev. J. M. Bacon's recent aeronautical feats lend peculiar interest to the trials of "Flying Dragons" now being carried out in the Russian Navy. The possibilities of utilising airships in warfare have for some time been engaging the attention of the Russian Admiralty and War Office, and many promising navigable balloons have been invented by Russians, the most noteworthy, perhaps, being the vertical navigable balloon of M. Danilewsky. The "Flying Dragons," which have been tried in the Baltic are really aeroplane kites somewhat similar to the man lifting kites devised by Major Baden-Powell. The flying dragons are flown from torpedo craft, the altitude being a mile or more. Five will support a man and a wireless telegraphy installation, and they will enable the torpedo vessels to detect battleships and cruisers with greater facility than is possible at present.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Port Albert, 2,250 tons, Captain R W Whitehead, sailed yesterday, for Hull, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Colaba, 1,108 tons, Captain J Graham, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Moulmein, with a cargo of timber.

The steamer Lombard, 1,628 tons, Captain E Collingwood arrived in harbour yesterday, from Mauritius, 17th November with a cargo of sugar.

The Hall Line steamer Methley Hall, 2,235 tons, Captain W J Haughton, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, 28th November with a general cargo.

The Hansa Line steamer Goldenfels, 2,269 tons, Captain E Breinting, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hamburg, 17th November, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Scindia, 2,050 tons, Captain A D Morton, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta 4th November via Coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr M D Muga Seth as a passenger.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Othello	3827	Johnson	Karachi	4-12	F M & Co
B	Clan Macnab	1412	Sheriffe	Antwerp	3-12	F M & Co
C&R	Hoseinee	994	Hughes			B & P S N Co
G	Mohammadi	1252	Gally	Aden	2-12	B & P S N Co
H&J	Ahmadi	1641	Hansen	Jedda	13-12	B & P S N Co
K	Shabnoor	2198	Raffin	Jedda	6-12	E Tajbhoy
M	Ashruf	2202	Newly	Chittagong	5-12	H C Joonub
N	Putiala	1908	Hirst	Zanzibar	8-12	M M & Co
30 Ton Crane						
P	Cromwell	1977	Woodruff	Hull	9-12	M M & Co
HARBOUR WALL.						
	Ponani	552	Mahmed	Bhownagar	2-12	Shap'd & Co
	Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Karachi	2-12	Do
VICTORIA DOCK.						
4	Pekin	2592	Longden	Japan	5-12	P & O Co
5	Ballaarat	286[illegible]	Summer	China	3-12	P & O Co
6	Chusan	2852	Daniel	China	17-12	P & O Co
8	Clydesdale	2296	Sharp	Hamburg	3-12	M M & Co
12	Egypt	4178	Chellew	Aden	6-12	P & O Co
15	Methley Hall	2235	Haughton	L'pool	10-12	K N & Co
16	Caspian	2318	Young	Antwerp	17-12	J M & Co
16	Pachumba	544	Alton	Karachi	2-12	M M & Co
HARBOUR WALL.						
	Kola	497	Rickford	Karachi	13-12	M M & Co
MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.						
	Mexican Prince	1953	Penrice		11-12	W & A G & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
30	Scindia s	Morton	Calcutta, Nov 4
Dec. 1	Methley Hall s	Haughton	Karachi, Nov 28
	Lombard s	Collingwood	Mauritius, Nov 17
	Colaba s	Graham	Moulmein, Nov 19
	Goldenfels s	Breinting	Hamburg, Oct 25

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Imperator s	Ivellich	Trieste, &c
	Port Albert s	Whitehead	Hull

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Colaba, for Rangoon, &c.
,, Scindia, for Calcutta, &c.
,, Pemba, for Persian Gulf.
,, Mexican Prince, for Genoa and Marseilles.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, November 29.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, on the evening of 27th.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Umballa left this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

The City Line steamer City of Dundee left for Bombay yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, November 29.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s. Arcadia arrived here yesterday evening.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Borneo arrived here yesterday morning.

LONDON, November 29.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Shaw arrived here yesterday evening.

MARSEILLES, November 29.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Upada left here homewards this morning.

The German East Africa Line steamer Somali left Zanzibar for Bombay, on the afternoon 28th ultimo, direct.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's s.s. Ernest Simons which left Bombay on Thursday 20th ultimo arrived at Suez on 29th ultimo at 6 a.m.

The Australian Lloyd's s. s. Marquis Bacquehem, from Japan, left Pehang for Bombay on the afternoon of the 1st instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Sultan left Zanzibar, for Bombay, on the morning of the 1st instant via Lamu and Mombassa.

DAILY EXPORTS.—December 1.

For Liverpool.

Methley Hall s—76 bales wool Forbes Forbes and Co; 60 bales wool R M Kooka; 93 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 200 bales hemp A Salmon and Co; 8235 cwt rapeseed and 6000 cwt cottonseed Ralli Brothers; 1001 cwt myrabollams W Kipp; 68 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 65 bales wool N Goculdas; 100 bales wool J Kara; 196 bales wool H A Oosman; 200 bales cotton Forbes Forbes and Co; 118 bales wool K K M Jaitha.

For Hull.

Port Albert s—14419 cwt cottonseed and 1000 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers.

Cramwell s—520 cwt myrabollams A Khimjee; 14000 cwt cottonseed Ralli Brothers; 10000 cwt cottonseed K Nixon and Co.

Othello s—3000 cwt bonemeal R Kaderbhoy; 1000 cwt jowari A Blascheck and Co; 2000 cwt cottonseed G Ruttonsey; 4000 cwt cottonseed N Khairaz and Co; 1999 cwt cottonseed, Vasanjee Valjee.

For Hamburg.

Clydesdale s—181 bales cottonwaste A M Moortooja; 100 cwt myrabollams J Hurchund; 100 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 25 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 2120 cwt castorseed and 2100 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers.

For Antwerp.

Clan Macnab s—261 bales bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 220 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 200 bales hemp P Bhimjee; 300 cwt myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey; 2001 cwt gingelly A Blascheck and Co.

Caspian s—290 cwt gum H Virdhore; 200 cwt gum G Sojpal.

For Marseilles.

Methley Hall s—7497 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers; 2000 cwt gingellyseed and 1000 cwt teelseed Forbes Forbes and Co; 2065 cwt castorseed M Jamal.

For Shanghai.

Pekin s—850 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

For Kobe

Pekin s—100 bales cotton R S N Talati and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 2nd December 1902.

1. The Squadron will parade to-morrow (Wednesday) at 7 a.m. near the Government Telegraph Office.

Dress.—Review Order—Blue.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL L. P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 2nd December 1902.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—

No 1 Company, Town Hall Compound.

This evening and Thursday, at 8-45 p.m.—10-in. R. M. L. Gun Drill.

No 2 Company, Nesbit Lane Head-quarters.

This evening and Thursday, at 8-45 p.m.—10-in. R. M. L. Gun Drill.

2. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday next the 6th instant at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed by Launch to Middle Ground, Fort, for 6-in B L Guns.

Dress :—Drill order without arms, putties to be worn.

3. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at the Corps Club, on Wednesday the 3rd instant at 6-45 p.m. Members of the Committee are particularly requested to attend.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 2nd December 1902.

1. Arms and Accoutrements are now being issued to Members at Head-quarters on every week day between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5 p.m. No Arms, &c., will be issued to any member not applying in person.

Members are requested to apply as early as possible.

2. "A" "B" and "C" Companies will parade on Thursday the 4th instant at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground at 8 p.m. Dress—Drill Order, Plain Clothes.

3. "D" Company will parade to-day Tuesday the 2nd instant at the Telegraph Quarters, Waudby Road at 5 p.m. Dress—Drill Order, Plain Clothes.

4. "E" Company (Cyclist) will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue to-day Tuesday the 2nd instant at 8-30 p.m. Dress—Drill order. Forage Caps and Side Arms and Rifles will not be carried.

5. The above Company parades will count as Commanding Officer's parade.

6. Leave of absence has been granted to No. 1742 Cr Serg J W Seager, F Company, from 1st December 1902 to 31st March 1903.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

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CHEVIOT TWEEDS.
TUSSAH LUSTRE SERGES.
BROADCLOTHS.
IRISH FRIEZES.
HOMESPUNS.
GREAT COAT CLOTHS.
RIDING BREECHES CLOTHS.
SERVANTS CLOTHS.

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CALCUTTA.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1902.

DE WET ON THE WAR.

MR. CHRISTIAN DE WET has published a book on the War. Of the making of many books there is no end. So long as we take them for what they are worth, it matters very little how many ex-commandants publish their views and experiences. But if we begin to accept them as gospel and abstract "lessons" from them, we shall have cause to regret that the publication of a book is such a simple process. Britishers like to hear both sides, and will welcome the books of Messrs. Kruger and De Wet for that reason. The persistent pro-Boer will seize upon them with avidity, and exclaiming "Now we have the truth," will accept their statements as beyond suspicion and their criticisms as in every way very sound and unanswerable. It is advisable, however, before accepting criticism, to ascertain the rights and qualifications of the man who claims to be Sir Oracle. In de Wet's new book, Lord Roberts's generalship is impugned. British methods, both strategical and tactical, are condemned. The book is severely critical, but not acrimonious. In that it differs from the ex-president's effusion. But who is this who presumes to dissect Lords Roberts and Kitchener, Sir Redvers Buller and Messrs. Prinsloo, Delarey, Steyn and Botha? Is he a general of distinction, who was born in the knapsack and has devoted the whole of his life to the study and the practice of warfare? Did he make his name by planning great attacks and winning decisive battles, or did he not resemble more closely a cunning bandit—a dacoit as we call them in India—flying before his enemies and running to earth, when pressed, with the agility and resourcefulness of a fox? Is that generalship? Are the life and the tactics of a fugitive the kind of training necessary to qualify a man to criticise some of the most successful of British generals? It is worth while inspecting De Wet's record before denying his claim to express opinions on the subjects he has undertaken. He is not a soldier but a farmer. He was at Majuba Hill as a field-cornet with a small commando of men. But he went back to farming and entered the Volksraad. When the war broke out, as he had served before, he was appointed Assistant-Commandant of Heilbron. He took part in fights at Modder-spruit and Nicholson's Nek besides being engaged in the three engagements before Ladysmith. Subsequently he was sent to the West of Orange River with the title of Fecht-general, and shortly before the capture of Cronje he showed much daring and some ability as a leader in trying to help his superior officer, the Dark Wolf, as Cronje was called. In consequence he was elected Hoofd Commandant.

According to his own story, the result of the capture of Cronje after he had been headed at Paardeburg and its baleful influence lasted for months. Yet, DeWet strove to rouse the drooped spirits of his men, even after Lord Roberts had driven them off. He made many daring and unexpected attacks and showed great resource in ambushing our patrols in the neighbourhood of Bloemfontein. He tried to oppose the advance to Pretoria by persistently engaging General Ian Hamilton. DeWet gained some success at Rhenoster river, and after capturing some prisoners tore up the line on either side of Rooival station. The process of chasing DeWet then began, and his knowledge of the country and his personal influence with his men enabled him to give different British detachments more sport than is to be had in fox-hunting, and the conditions were very similar. But is that generalship? If so, we have had countless generals in India. But we have employed junior police officers with a handful of sepoys to chase them, and they have succeeded in bringing them down. Had similar tactics been employed against DeWet he might have been among the next batch of passengers by the Ionian instead of sitting at home dedicating books to his "fellow subjects of the British Empire." He admits the drives were irresistible. All the same he managed to escape them, sometimes by practising gross cruelty upon cattle. The block-house system may have been a block-head system. But it saved the railways from destruction and brought the war to a close for it was due to them that the Boer fugitives starved. DeWet says that but for the disobedience of the Burghers our troops would have starved at Pretoria, and he dilates here on the lack of foresight of Lord Roberts's generalship. The British soldier never starves. Nor would he at Pretoria had the burghers followed the instructions of their absent president.

Prinsloo's surrender with four thousand men does not necessarily mean treachery on his part, any more than that of Cronje with an equal number of men. Mr. Steyn was De Wet's chief and his companion in many an escapade. It would be ill to speak unkindly of him, even if it be true that Mr. Steyn would have followed the other ex-president, had he been allowed to. He was not a military man and could take no part in the direction of campaigns. But he could ride and he could run. In fact, we have it on record that on one occasion he fled leaving his garments in the hands of the "Khakis." The eulogy of Delarey could not very well be avoided. He came to the front at the beginning of the war and secured the first success for the Boers at Kraaipan. It was he who captured Lord Methuen. He was of French origin, and some vestige of French gallantry remained in him. He fought against the Basutos. But it was not until Enslin that he was in command of a large force, and at Modder River fought against Lord Methuen that which the latter described as one of the most fiercely contested battles in the annals of the British Army. He was far more worthy to be called a general than De Wet, and had it not been for him, the chances are the war would have ended after the siege of Ladysmith was raised. Louis Botha, De Wet's superior both in rank and in ability, was the son of a French officer, and the military instinct was strong in him. He is a more intellectual man than most of his associates, and without him it is doubtful whether the Boers could have made the stand they did at Ladysmith or the prolonged resistance on the veldt. De Wet is well advised to eulogise his late superiors. They might perhaps have put a fresh complexion on his Parthian tactics had he not. But he leaves any display of acrimony to the last. And then he alleges British barbarities on women, children and aged people. Wisely he does not specify cases, though he says he can produce proof of hundreds. We doubt it; indeed we disbelieve it. But we cannot refrain from congratulating the army in South Africa that they have to deal with General Lyttelton and Lord Milner and that they still remain in South Africa. If they were here and such charges were made—never mind proof—every officer, man and drummer-boy might be confined to barracks, until the crack of doom unless someone driven to temporary insanity, confessed. Ask of the officers who had charge of Concentration Camps as to the charges made there. Enquire of them as to the results of their investigations and of the extraordinary liberality displayed in the making of complaints against their own friends and relatives on the slightest pretext. Then believe these allegations against the British soldier if you can.

LORD CURZON'S TERM OF OFFICE.

ONE of the most interesting contributions to the debate on the Indian Budget in the House of Commons was the speech made by Sir M. M. Bhownagree. The member for North-East Bethnal Green enlarged upon the need for technical instruction and improved agricultural methods in India, and made a strong plea for the removal of the grievances under which natives of India labour in South Africa. These are matters on which all in this country are agreed, and we are at one with Sir Muncherjee in earnestly desiring a speedy improvement of conditions under all the heads mentioned. The scandal of the treatment of Indians in the South African Colonies, we hope, may be modified as the result of Mr. Chamberlain's visit, though we have not much faith that he will be able to persuade the colonists to change their views on the question. Technical instruction and improvements in agricultural methods are receiving attention from Government. But pending the reports of experts regarding the elaborate scheme of technical education, which the authorities appear to have in view, Sir Muncherjee asks for the early establishment of elementary classes, in the existing schools, having reference to the present occupations of the people. Along with the experiments which are being carried out on Government farms he desires to see model farms established in the midst of the people where the cultivators would have ever present object lessons in the best methods of agriculture. These are excellent suggestions, which will, no doubt, receive the consideration they deserve. On one other matter dwelt upon by Sir Muncherjee there is, however, likely to be some diversity of opinion in this country. The member for North-East Bethnal has been impressed by the "tropical imagination" of his Excellency the Viceroy, and in closing his speech in the debate followed up Lord George Hamilton's eulogy of Lord Curzon by urging that his term of office should be extended. It is not quite clear, however, that his Excellency could be induced to stay a couple of years longer in India than was originally intended. If the gossips at home may be credited it is no part of the Viceroy's intention to look for an extension of his tenure, and there are many obvious reasons why he should not desire it. In Lord Curzon's case there are strong personal reasons why his Excellency, albeit he has no desire to quit India before the natural expiration of his term, should have no anxiety to prolong the period. Beyond these private considerations there are what may be regarded as reasons of State why no Viceroy should be requested to extend his term of office. It is, of course, urged that the "Twelve Tasks' are yet uncompleted, and at the present rate of progress are not likely to be finished by the end of next year. But they will all be far enough advanced for the finishing touches to be safely left to other hands without any diminution of the credit due to the Hercules who made their completion possible. The most capable Viceroy in the world might not prove an advantage to a country if given too long a spell of office, for reasons very similar to those which have prompted the United States to put a definite limit to the period in which an individual may occupy the Presidency. Though Lord Curzon might, by an extension of his time in India, enhance his reputation as Viceroy it is conceivable that in other circumstances an extension might have disastrous results. Since the days of Warren Hastings and Earl Cornwallis no Governor-General has gone beyond the usual span of the Viceregal term, and we believe that it is better that no new precedent in this matter should be set up in these later days.

RAVI VARMA, THE ARTIST.

THE many admirers in this country of Ravi Varma, the Indian Artist, will doubtless hail with pleasure the biography which has recently been issued from the Indian Press at Allahabad. This little volume, which is in every way a creditable production, is full of interesting facts concerning the artist's early life. Ravi Varma had more than usual difficulty in developing the genius for art which was born with him. Like so many who have risen to fame in the world of art he discovered his faculty while very young. Whilst studying the classics under his Sanscrit tutor in his ancestral home at Kilimanur nothing gave him greater delight than to make drawings with chalk and charcoal of gods and goddesses on the walls and floors of his mansion. As is often the case his early effusions were not appreciated by those entrusted with the task of his upbringing. His relations as a whole certainly did not see in his charcoal drawings the promise of fame which later on came to the painter of those now well-known pictures from the Ramayana and Mahabharata. But in his maternal uncle Raja Raja Varma he found a kindred spirit, and by the time he was thirteen he had learned to spread his home-made colours, and was well under weigh in the study of art. Reading from Ravi Varma's biography one is struck with the likeness between his youthful days and the early strivings after art of Benjamin West in the backwoods of North America. With his later history those who take an interest in native art of which Ravi Varma is at present the criterion must be well-acquainted. His works have adorned the walls of every art exhibition in this country, and everywhere enthusiastic eulogia have been bestowed upon them. His famous pictures of the Mahabharata and Ramayana which by the way were executed in the first instance for his Highness the Gaekwar have been extensively lithographed, and are to be seen in every native household. The chief interest in the volume which has been alluded to attaches to the half tone illustrations which are to be found in it. These are admirably printed reproductions of a selection of some of Ravi Varma's best known works. Several pictures from the Mahabharata series are included and there are some others pourtraying various emotions from the native point of view which are full of art. One picture, especially "Reverie," is immeasurably above the standard that one expects to find in a native fine art production. Ravi Varma has conquered many difficulties.

THE TRADE OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

THE traffic returns of the Central Provinces contain a quantity of valuable information respecting the trade of that part of India in the year 1901. The report points out that the trade of the Province depends almost entirely upon the character of its harvests. In 1901 the crops were certainly not favourable. Wheat was only three-fourths of the normal; grain fared still worse, and the yield of linseed only came up to about a third of the normal. The outturn of rice was affected deleteriously by the early cessation of the rains, and jowar, cotton, and til all failed in greater or smaller degrees. Taken as a whole the Province may be said to have obtained only about 70 per cent. of the normal yield of the crops. The exports of the Provinces were slightly above the average, being about 16 thousands of maunds, but the value of these exports was no less than 11 crores of rupees, nearly double the normal, and the tremendous rise in value is said to be partly due to the high level of prices of all commodities. Some important changes were noticed in connection with the export trade. A large proportion of last year's business was done in commodities the value of which was high as compared with their bulk. But a good deal of the increase was fictitious. The report points out that the value rate taken for metals exported was Rs. 30 a maund. The crude metal is thus being valued at the same rate as manufactured articles and this is obviously absurd. Under the head of "metals" it is noted that great progress is being made with the extraction of manganese ore and a new article has thus been added to the export trade by the Province. A license to prospect for iron has been granted to Messrs. J. M. and D. J. Tata in the Chanda district, and with a combination of rich iron ore, manganese, and coal, all within a comparatively small area, it is likely that there will be a big future for the iron and steel industry within the Province. The import trade of the province has for some years past been largely increased by the enormous import into the country of food grains. This year's figures, however, seem to show that the conditions are once again approaching the normal, and there are other indications that famine is leaving the land.

YESTERDAY being the anniversary of the birth of her Majesty the Queen Consort a royal salute of 31 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery in celebration of the occasion. All the Government as well as the merchants vessels were decorated with flags. The Royal Standard was hoisted on the Castle flag staff. The Royal Bombay Yacht Club and the Government Dockyard flag staffs were also decorated. The Foreign Consulates in Bombay had their flags also hoisted.

THE Viceroy reached Bhartpur on Sunday and after visiting Dig and Agra on Tuesday and Wednesday, respectively, will conclude his tour by a flying visit to Delhi on Thursday.

H. E. the Governor, Lord Northcote, will preside at the biennial meeting of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals on Monday, the 15th instant, at the Novelty Theatre, on which occasion prizes will also be distributed to the successful essayists from the local colleges and schools.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will arrive in Bombay on Tuesday, next, at 5-35 p. m. (Railway time). His Excellency will alight at the Victoria Terminus Station, where a Guard of Honour will be in attendance. The usual salute will be fired from the Saluting Battery to announce his Excellency's arrival. Heads of Departments are requested to be present. Full dress will be worn on this occasion.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia is due in Bombay at daylight on Saturday.

ON Saturday his Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur gave the Viceroy and party an excellent day's shooting. Four tigers were shot, three of them falling to Lord Curzon's gun.

ONE remarkable exhibit at the Delhi Art Exhibition, from the Bikanir State, will be sure to attract great attention. It is a merry-go-round made of solid silver and of very great value.

A MURDER case that is causing no ordinary interest in Central India is now before the Sudder Court of Indore, the accused being no less a person than his Highness Tatya Sahib Holkar, a nephew of the Maharaja. The defence is being conducted by Mr. Garth of the Calcutta Bar, and the Hon. Mr. M. D. Khare of Bombay, with whom are Mr. Haridas Chatterji of Khandwa, and Messrs. Joshi and Chittey of Indore.

THE following snake story comes from Perambore:—Ambrose, a Native Christian, who lives in a thatched house in Sembium, went to bed as usual the other night, taking care to place by his side a stick, a match box and a "charnekhai," *i. e.,* a small earthen vessel with a thread wick and lamp oil. At about midnight he heard something fall from the roof, which he at first thought was a lizard, but he decided to see what had really fallen, and so he lit his lamp, when, to his terror, he discovered a cobra at his feet hissing at him and ready to strike. When he struck at the reptile with one hand the naked light went out in the other. The snake was not killed by this blow, and Ambrose, on finding himself and his family in the dark, with a wounded and infuriated cobra, shouted to his neighbours for assistance. Another Native Christian named Bantleman (a pensioned Bandmaster) then entered with a lamp, and the snake, which by this time had hidden itself beneath a chest of drawers, was killed.

SIR HORACE RUMBOLD'S REMINISCENCES.

"RECOLLECTIONS OF A DIPLOMATIST."

THE other day Mr. Ian Malcolm, M. P., rising in his place in the House, questioned the propriety of Sir Horace Rumbold's publishing certain reminiscences while he, Sir Horace, an ex-Ambassador, continues to draw his pension from the State. Would Mr. Malcolm object to Sir Horace's remarks on "arrogant Prussian junkerdom," and the "unreasoning hatred of us so strangely evinced by the latter-day Germans"? However, many of the passages to which a severe censor might take exception, referred to events that happened long, long ago. It is very nearly thirty years since Sir Horace Rumbold began to write his two volumes of memoirs. Nor are they complete even now. They end with the record of the author's life and work at Constantinople during the two years ending 1873. By that date Sir Horace Rumbold had been all but a quarter of a century in the diplomatic service, to his first post in which, that at Turin, he was appointed in 1849. Born in Calcutta, Sir Horace is now seventy-three years old. When little more than an infant he was sent "home," that is to Paris, where his father's sisters were living. It is interesting to note that his first reminiscence was that of the funeral of General Lafayette. As this happened in May 1834, when the future British Ambassador to Vienna was five years of age, Sir Horace may fairly be congratulated on his memory. It was something to have seen the last of one of the foremost personages of the Revolution. Since that time, says a Reviewer, Sir Horace Rumbold has seen more cities and nations and men than Ulysses himself. He was serving in Paris during the first year of the Second Empire. He was at Frankfort while it was still the Seat of the Diet, and on the eve of the Crimean war Stuttgart, Baden, and Carlsruhe were his next places of residence. In 1856 he was in Vienna, a description of whose gaieties will be found in the first volume. Then he went to China, forty-three years ago. He was in Athens in 1862, subsequently at Berne and St. Petersburg, and, as already said, at Constantinople.

LONDON IN 1848.

This is how the London of the revolutionary years 1848-9 appeared to him.

> The foggy atmosphere; the strange look of the houses and buildings—so unlike those to which I had been accustomed in Paris or at Nice; the huge omnibuses and wonderful hansom cabs; the earnest, active stream of life; the curious mixture of order and uproar; the grim and stalwart police; the sprinkling of scarlet coats, whose deeds of prowess I had been brought up to admire (my worthy uncle was a sturdy John Bull, and cordially detested the French foes of his fighting days), and whom I now for the first time exultingly beheld in the flesh; all those subtle and undefinable sensations of novelty to sight and scent and hearing that strike us so forcibly in new places; and, above and pervading all, a proud and happy sense which can be thus expressed: This, then, is thy country, these thy people!

It was then that he first became acquainted with Metternich, whom the disturbances in Austria had driven into exile and England. The author makes brief mention of Princess Metternich, a "remarkably pretty woman," who, of course, was loyal to the old order, and detested all reformers—whether demonstrating in Vienna, or in Paris, or in London. "Canaille" they were, those reforming fellows, who kicked at anything like a Holy Alliance of despots and other privileged folk against the people. It is not quite easy to summarise Sir Horace's pages and chapters of small talk about society in Turin and Florence half a century ago. It was in many ways a charming society, and unlike that of the twentieth century. At Florence our author knew Charles Lever, "whose pen, with all its brilliancy, gives but a partial idea of what a wealth of wit and fun there was in the man, what charm in his unctuous brogue." Here is a picture of the inimitable Irish novelist:

> I see him now, riding into the Piazzone at the Cascine with his wife and daughters, all mounted on horses of variegated hues and graduated sizes—piebald, dappled, cream-coloured, and chestnut, from the raw-boned old hunter down to the shaggy little Sardinian—the strange collection giving the whole cavalcade a decided look of the circus.

LORD HERTFORD.

Among the passages on the writer's appointment to a post in the British Embassy at Paris, there is one about Lord Hertfort, to whose achievements as a collector of pictures the nation now owes the Wallace bequest. Lord Hertford, says Sir Horace, was almost the only Englishman I ever met who spoke French with perfect correctness and without a vestige of foreign accent, and he prided himself not a little on the accomplishment. It was amusing to hear his French friends tease him on that score. "Tenez-Hertford," they would say, "voila un mot qui trahit un peu d'accent!" This used to vex him more than he cared to show. Lord Hertford was the strangest mixture of munificence and parsimony. He lived simply, and was never known to entertain a single creature. He would give thousands for a picture or a work of art, and to his marvellous taste and discernment the treasures of Manchester-square bear witness. His charities and acts of private kindness, too, were on a very ample scale. But he kept no carriage, and it was said of him that he never used the then coupes de remise at two francs an hour, remaining faithful to the ancient, musty fiacres a 30 sous.

Speaking of the Second Empire, Sir Horace says that its "restoration" appears to him to be a "moral impossibility." We should hope so. Yet in the same paragraph the late Ambassador to Vienna asks, Who shall be bold enough to say that it (the Empire) may not again arise a third time? Just eleven years earlier he had witnessed the entry of the first Napoleon's remains into Paris, and the procession through the streets; and the show seemed to him to signify that the Empire was gone for ever.

> I well remembered that bitter winter's day; the huge, top-heavy car with its black and violet draperies all sown over with golden bees, followed by the feeble remnants of the Grande Armee in their old-world, touchingly grotesque uniforms—wizened veterans overborne by the weight of immense helmets and monumental shakos—and guarded by the spruce sailors of the Belle-Poule; and having thus seen the great Emperor borne to his last grave, to me the Empire might well seem for ever buried with him.

French Republicans are touchy—and no wonder—about allusions to restorations, whether shoddy Imperial or shoddy Orleanist; and they may not like these speculative reflections on Napoleonism by an Englishman who has filled the highest offices in the diplomatic service. Here is an amusing reminiscence of the first reception of the diplomatic body by the new Emperor:

> We stood in a row behind the Ambassador, and were much struck by the emphasis with which Napoleon on receiving the Queen's letter from Lord Cowley's hands, said: "Je suis heureux, milord, que l'Angleterre soit la premiere Puissance a me reconnaitre." We all knew that Antonini, Minister from the Two Sicilies, had succeeded, by sheer importunity, in getting his Sovereign to recognise the Empire as soon as proclaimed, and that, alone of all the foreign representatives, he had presented his letters a day or two before. The "premiere puissance" must have been very galling to him. But then "Bomba" never was a Power, except it be the evil one. The "Ambassador" was Lord Cowley.

A CURIOUS CHAPTER.

The chapter entitled "Athens, 1862-63," is, to say the least, curious. It describes the "Alfredist movement" in Athens, the object of which was to elect Prince Alfred (the future Duke of Edinburgh) King of Greece. And, says Sir Horace, "my chief Mr. Scarlett, was fairly embarked in it." France and Russia were, of course, leagued against the "Alfredist movement." Lord John Russell hoped that Greece would be enlarged by the cession, from the Sultan, of Thessaly and Epirus. The Ionian Islands also were to be handed over to Greece. Then follows the explanation.

> As long as it was necessary, Prince Alfred was pitted against the Russian and French candidates, Leuchtenberg and the Duc d'Aumale (the latter being put forward also, though less prominently); but when once the field had been cleared by the election of our own prince, our final candidate was produced in the person of the present King, then Prince William of Denmark.

(Concluded on page .)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE MARSEILLES' STRIKE.

GENERAL STRIKE THREATENED.

MANY STEAMERS LAID UP.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

The leaders of the strike at Marseilles threaten to appeal to all French ports for a general strike. The Government measures ensure the continuance of the mail service although it is delayed from twenty-four to forty-eight hours.

LONDON, DECEMBER 1.

Over forty steamers are lying idle at Marseilles.

THE GOLD STANDARD IN SIAM.

BANKS' CLAIMS FOR LOSSES.

A Bangkok telegram published in Paris says that the Banks are asking, through the Diplomats, for reimbursement of losses, through the establishment of the gold standard, amounting to about eight million francs.

All the rice planters have lodged complaints, which the Consuls uphold.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

THE LEVIES UTTERLY UNRELIABLE.

It is stated at Aldershot that a full Telegraph Section has been ordered to Somaliland.

LATER.

A Reuter despatch from Bohotle, dated the 21st November, reports that the malaria is due to mosquitoes that have been attracted by the floods that have risen in consequence of the recent rains. The deaths at Bohotle average one daily.

The Somali levies, says the despatch, continue to prove themselves undisciplined and utterly unreliable.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

DEPARTURE FROM GENOA.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught have left Genoa aboard the Renown.

U. S. AND VENEZUELA.

THE PROPOSED LOAN.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S REFUSAL.

The banker Seligman has interviewed President oosevelt.

It is understood that the latter declined any responsibility in connection with the proposed loan objecting to involve the United States in Venezuela's financial difficulties.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF SIAM.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The Crown Prince of Siam has arrived at Victoria, British Columbia, from San Francisco.

The Lieutenant-Governor and the Premier welcomed him.

He sails homewards on Tuesday.

THE PHILIPPINES.

A superior force of Ladrones have surrounded some American constabulary in the Philippines, killing the Inspector in command.

THE ELECTIONS IN GREECE.

The general elections in Greece are now taking place. All those elected in Athens are Delyannists, and no Theotokists have been returned.

The Ministers of Finance, Instruction, and War have been defeated.

The other returns are incomplete, but the Delyannists appear to be victorious.

THE BEHRING SEA FISHERIES.

RUSSO-AMERICAN DISPUTE.

AWARD FOR UNITED STATES.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

The Hague Tribunal, arbitrating in the Russo-American Behring fisheries dispute, has decided entirely in America's favour, and has awarded in damages upwards of one hundred thousand dollars.

THE BISHOPRIC OF NAGPUR.

The King has appointed the Rev. Eyre Chatterton to the newly created Bishopric of Nagpur.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, DECEMBER 1.

The P and O S. N. Company's s. s. Caledonia, with the English mails of the 21st ultimo, left here for Bombay at 12 noon to-day, and the steamer Britannia for Colombo and Australia at the same time and date.

POONA GYMKHANA HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DECEMBER 1.

The Poona Gymkhana Hockey Tournament commenced this afternoon. Two matches were played. The first match was between the Royal Field Artillery from Kirkee and the Warwickshire Regiment, Both the teams played a rattling good game, and scored two goals all.

An extra period of five minutes was given, and the Warwicks were just able to add another goal to their side, and won the match.

The second game was between the Poona Gymkhana and the Royal Irish Regiment. The Gymkhana won the match by five goals to three.

THE TILAK CASE.

The Tilak case is postponed till Friday.

THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

BANGLORE, DECEMBER 1.

The Maharajah of Mysore and party for Delhi, including the young Maharani and the Dowager Maharani, the late Regent, two princesses, Colonel Smyth, I. M. S., and Mr. and Mrs. Maconochie, left angalore at 10 a. m. yesterday, via Bombay, where they spend three weeks.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

PASSED THROUGH THE COMMONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 1.

The "Englishman's" special cablegram, dated London, the 29th instant, states :—

The Education Bill has now practically passed through the Commons. The Unionist papers are almost unanimous in considering the result a personal triumph for Mr. Balfour.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE NEGROES.

DEFIANCE OF PUBLIC OPINION.

A great outcry is being made in the Southern States because President Roosevelt in defiance of public opinion has appointed a Negro Collector of Customs at Charleston.

THE FALL IN SILVER.

The "Times" publishes a Pekin telegram, stating that the continued fall in silver is causing much anxiety to the Chinese Government.

MR. TATA'S INDUSTRIAL SCHEMES.

EXAGGERATED REPORTS.

The "Indian Daily News'" special cablegram, dated London, the 30th instant, says :—

The New York telegram exaggerates Mr. Tata's scheme for the manufacture of steel in India. He intends to erect only a small plant, and has never seen Mr. Leiter, who stated that he was interested in the arrangements. An American expert has been engaged to make experiments in coal, and will arrive in India in January.

The Universal Fuel Company claim that the coke samples work perfectly, but they say that caution is desirable.

THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.

THE "TIMES" AND LORD DUDLEY.

The "Times" in an article on Ireland rebukes Earl Dudley for meddling in matters of policy in his speeches. Any attempt at reform in the castle is resented in Punting House Square.

THE LATE SIR JOHN WOODBURN.

THE CIVIL SERVICE MEMORIAL.

The meeting of service members of the United Service Club have decided to erect a memorial in Calcutta Cathedral to Sir John Woodburn.

Mr. Beresford Melville, M.P., and Mrs. Melville have arrived in Calcutta from Colombo.

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS, C. P.

Mr. Smythies, Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, is about to retire. His successor will probably be Mr. Hobart Hampden.

INSPECTOR-GENERALSHIP OF FORESTS.

LIKELY INCUMBENTS FOR THE POST.

The choice for the appointment of Inspector-General of Forests rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Hill, lies between Mr. Wroughton, who is at present officiating, but who has nearly completed his service in India ; Mr. Oliver, also a senior officer now stationed at Debra ; and Mr. Eardley Wilmot, a rising member of the department, now Conservator of Forests in Burma.

THE MADRAS DISTRICT COMMAND.

MADRAS, DECEMBER 1.

Brigadier-General V. Schalch, who has assumed command of the Madras district, vice Brigadier-General Gilchrist, vacated, arrived from Bombay yesterday. Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. G. Forbes, A.A.G., was on the platform to receive him, and a salute of nine guns was fired this morning.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY IN MADRAS.

The Madras Caledonian Society held the annual St. Andrew's dinner in the Victoria Hall, which was brilliantly decorated and lighted by electricity on Saturday evening. Over 100 Scotsmen and guests sat down, and Surgeon-General Sinclair presided.

The usual toasts followed, the speeches being remarkable for eloquence and wit and the speaker's alleged modesty.

The Chairman read numerous telegrams received from "Brither Scots" all the world over.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSIONER.

MADRAS, DECEMBER 1.

Mr. Thomas Robertson, C. V. O., special Railway Commissioner, accompanied by Mr. Neville Priestley on special duty, arrived here this morning.

SIR EDMOND ELLES.

Major-General Sir Edmond Elles has changed his itinerary and proceeds straight to Calcutta from Bezvada, and will not visit Madras.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF ORDNANCE.

Major-General Scott, Director-General of Ordnance, left Madras yesterday for Calcutta.

THE MANGPATNAM DISASTER.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT'S VIEWS.

Government has passed orders on the Mangpatnam Railway disaster. The report states that after careful consideration Government is of opinion that the accident was due to causes beyond human control, and cannot be attributed to negligence on the part of the railway administration or laxity of the company's establishment.

TROOPS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

WELCOME AT MADRAS.

The Ortona, with the 1st Battalion, Leicester Regiment, from South Africa, O. and P. batteries R. H. A., and a number of details arrived at Madras yesterday evening. Messrs. Spencer presented cigars to the troops.

Colonel Sir George Moore forwarded a letter of welcome on board, and a purse containing subscription towards the men's Christmas festivities.

Lieut.-Colonel G. D. Carleton, commanding the 1st Leicesters, sent grateful acknowledgements.

The Ortona leaves this evening for Colombo, whence she conveys repatriated Boers to South Africa.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

VISIT TO BHARATPUR.

BHARATPUR, NOVEMBER 30.

This morning H. E. the Viceroy, Lady Curzon, and party drove out to Amber, the ruined old capital deserted by Jey Singh in A. D. 1728, because he considered Amber too small for his extended territory. The road passes through the city and fine gardens, while there are castles, palaces, etc., on the way out on each side of the road full of interest. Near the main entrance is a temple where, as a daily tribute, one goat is sacrificed to the goddess. At the present time only a few fakirs inhabit the deserted city. The old palace is a fine building, picturesquely built on top of a hill, and crowned with a strong fortress, while there are smaller castles on the hills round connected to the fort by long walls. There are several buildings round the palace consisting of pavilions, hall of victory, apartments for men and women, with marble halls, pillars, and exquisite carving well worth a visit. The Viceroy, on the way back, visited the Observatory with its numerous instruments, the Mayo Hospital with its excellent wards, operating rooms, etc., as also the Albert Hall erected in Ram Newas or public gardens. The stone carvings and artistic style of the building are well worthy of notice, the central hall being used as a lecture or durbar room, while the remainder of the building, galleries, etc., are devoted to a museum. The Viceroy left about 1-30 p. m. from the railway siding near the camp. His departure was private. The Maharajah and all his guests were present. Thus ended one of the most delightful and interesting visits of the tour. The Viceroy's special arrived at Bharatpur about 6-30 p. m. His Excellency, on alighting, was received by Major Stratton, Resident of the Eastern Rajputana States, who presented the Maharajah, a youth about three years. Lord Kitchener, with Colonel Hamilton (Military Secretary), and Major Maxwell, A.-D.-C., was also present, and many guests from the camp. The arrival was private. The Viceroy and party drove to the Residency, the road being lit up very tastefully.

LORD NORTHCOTE'S TOUR.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH AT THANA.

H. E. LORD NORTHCOTE, in replying to the Municipal address presented to him at Thana on Saturday spoke as follows :—The Municipality of Thana, it is pleasant to observe, in no way falls behind other cities in this Presidency in its expressions of loyalty to our King-Emperor, for which, on his Majesty's behalf, I express sincere thanks. My acknowledgements are also due to you for your kind welcome to myself. It is with great satisfaction that Government recognize what your Municipality has done during the last forty years in the matters of laying out roads, the provision of water works and markets, and the reclamation of previously marshy and insanitary soil. Government hope that they are correct in inferring from your display of public spirit in the past that you, in Thana, appreciate the consideration that the health of any town must be prejudicially affected where chance is allowed to play a part in the plans for new buildings.

Wherever I go in India I constantly notice that the outskirts of towns present a ragged and purposeless fringe of houses constructed apparently without method of any kind, and apparently unsanctioned and uncontrolled by any local authority. Thana is a growing town and a rich town. It is no doubt destined to expand, and we hope if that is to be the case you will see that it expands systematically. Posterity will not fail to appreciate the example which will be set to all India by whatever city shall be the first to forecast the need for expansion by previous proper provision of a definite and continuous policy in the laying out of new streets and areas to be hereafter occupied by your superabundant population. Why should not Thana be that city ? Some few years ago Lord Sandhurst's Government created a special body with the same object incidentally in view. But the City Improvement Trust has many other duties to discharge and it may be the work of some years before achievement will mark out its work as an object lesson to other towns. But you other municipalties are less hampered ; and I suggest that a town like Thana, which has already shown so much praiseworthy public spirit, has a great opportunity to take the prominent position to which I have already referred.

PLAGUE AND FAMINE.

Government are well aware of the great difficulties you have had to face in connection with plague and famine, as well as by the losses you have sustained through fire and through the landslip in the Pokharan Tank dam. As your address acknowledges, Government assisted you, as they are always ready to help those who endeavour to help themselves, and we learn with satisfaction that the labour on the Pokharan Tank has not been wasted, since it has resulted in a material improvement of your water supply. This work afforded employment to many of the famine-striken immigrants who flocked to Bombay in the early months of 1900 ; and whose prolonged residence in that city would probably have been most prejudicial to the general health of its population. I am glad to take this opportunity to thank your then Collector. Mr. Lawrance, the Commissioner of Police. Mr. Kennedy, and also to express Government's obligations to Mr. Ruttonsi Mulji and other private gentlemen for the good work done, and for the open-handed charity and zeal to co-operate with the authorities displayed by those private gentlemen in the arrangements for the transfer of these poor people from Bombay to the famine work.

WATER BY METER.

Another point in your address gives me sincere pleasure to note ; since it confirms the view held by Government of the progressiveness of public spirit in Thana; and that is your adoption of the meter system for the distribution of water. Not only do you thereby check its waste, but by limiting the supply you lessen the danger of water-logging your soil. This water-logging I hold to be a grave danger in this country ; and Government hope that the results of your experiment may be so successful as to induce other municipalities to profit by the example you have set them. You say in your address that you hope for better times to enable you to establish filter beds in the Pokharan Tank, and a system of drainage in the town. May those times come speedily. What Government wish to see, wherever possible, are concurrent schemes for drainage and water supply. We think there is a grave risk incurred in this country by the intorduction of a copious supply of water into an inhabited area unless means are provided simultanously for carrying off excess supply We admit that financial considerations will not always permit both tasks to be executed together ; but I think, in many cases at all events, under such circumstances municipalities would do well to defer taking action for either purpose until they have accumulated sufficient savings, which should be carefully earmarked and set aside for these two specific objects. In the case of Thana, by the adoption of the meter system you have done a good deal to minimize the risks of an accumulation of waste water ; but even in your case I would urge upon you the need not only for filter-beds but for

A DRAINAGE SYSTEM

before all. What your present exact financial position is, I am not able to say at this moment, nor can I pledge my hon'ble colleagues without further consultation and inquiry ; but should you apply to Government for a loan for these purposes, we should certainly approach the consideration of your request in a friendly spirit. In conclusion, let me say what pleasure it gives me to be able to pay even this brief visit to Thana. Time does not permit of my seeing much of the district, but it is pleasant to know it has its share of the Presidency's reviving prosperity. May that prosperity long continue, and may a marked decrease in the criminal statistics of the district be one of its concomitants. You are to be congratulated on having so true and able a friend and adviser in Mr. Orr as your Collector, and I am sure your relations with him will be at all times cordial and satisfactory. (Applause.)

Kunvar Krishnarao of Jawhar was presented to his Excellency, who also performed a pleasing duty in handing to the ex-Mahalkari Gopalrao a "sanad" conferring on him the title of Rao Saheb for past services to Government.

THE CORONATION DURBAR.

LORD NORTHCOTE'S CAMP.

LORD NORTHCOTE'S Camp differs from all others inasmuch as its designer, Captain Boileau, has recognized the fact that the mornings and evenings of the Delhi winter are distinctly cold. His first consideration has been the comfort and health of Lord Northcote's guests. The State tents, the largest on the Durbar ground, are fitted with fireplaces. The numerous openings from this group of tents are fitted with wood framework, in which are placed glass doors. The tents have not only the ordinary wood flooring, but this, in turn, is covered by a second floor of newly finished and planed deal, made in sections in Bombay, to exactly fit the tent. Each of the guest's bed-rooms are also provided with a fireplace. The large bedroom tents are, by convenient drapings, divided into a bed-room, a sitting room and dressing and bath-rooms.

The camp is pitched next to the commander-in-Chief's camp and adjacent to Lord Curzon's head-quarters. The entrance is by a 30 feet wide carriage drive, which sweeps round a spacious lawn 600 feet by 150 feet in the centre of which is his Excellency's flagstaff. The borders of the lawn are lined with choice shrubs in pots, whilst numerous flower-beds are distributed over the lawn. At the edge of this a canopy 30 by 30 feet, streches across the roadway to the Reception Room 76 by 57, draped with Indian art fabrics, some 5,000 yards in all, of gold and crimson. The poles will be of white ivory, relieved by numerous bosses of gold. The floor will be covered with cloth of the deepest crimson. In connection with this is the large dining tent of the same size and similarly decorated capable of dining 200 guests. The electric light has been freely introduced.

The Reception Room will be illuminated by several clusters of roof incandescent lamps whilst electric standard lamps will be freely distributed over the floor. The dining-room has its clusters of ceiling lights, and in addition numerous table group lamps will be used. These have been specially designed and will lend themselves effectually to table decorations.

Each bed-room is also provided with three 16 candle-power incandescent lamps, and a 2,000 candle-power arc lamp lights the central lawn, whilst the whole of the roads and camp boundaries will be outlined by groups of incandescent lamps. From the dining tent numerous passages lead to a ladies' drawing-room and to a smoking room, whilst this, in turn, gives access to a commodious billiard tent fitted with a full size Watts table, the only billiard table in this vast city of tents.

The stable yard behind is capitally arranged on the four sides of a capacious square. The full use of the electric light will make this camp very brilliant at night. In addition to this the ground will be illuminated by Chinese lanterns.

A telephone exchange has been established in the camp, and an instrument is being fitted up in Lord Northbrook's study. The camp furniture, which is up holstered in harmony with the general decorations, has been especially made and supplied by Mr. McCausland. This gentleman is also responsible for the excellent and well-made macadamised roads, which run through this camp.

The camp of the Rana of Porbander is especially well designed. All the tents are raised some twelve inches above the ground level, and the central circular drive with its central lawn is admirably arranged. An extremely handsome archway is the approach to a reception shamiana 40 by 50 feet. This faces the lawn and flagstaff, round which are grouped the quarters of the State officers. Fifty horses, several carriages, one motor-car, and 200 people are being arranged for.

The camp of the Thakor Saheb of Morvi still awaits its tents and gear. They have been delayed for several weeks somewhere on the railway.

The camp of the Chief of Miraj is also awaiting its woefully belated tents.

These facts should awaken the interest of the forty-five gentlemen to whom plots of ground have been allotted in the special camp for invited Bombay Durbarees. Not one single plot of these forty-five allotments shows any sign of progress and no tents or fittings have arrived. In view of the great congestion of railway traffic, these gentlemen must act at once if they intend to avail themselves of the Government invitation.

Ample room for stabling is available at the rear of the Camp.

The Nawab of Janjira's camp is nearly ready. Its area is 550 by 300 feet. The entrance is imposing, being under an arch of masonry 30 feet wide by 22 feet high. Accommodation is provided for 125 people, one State elephant and 10 horses.

The Raja of Bansda's camp is finished. It gives accommodation for 150 people with numerous carriages, horses and an escort.

The Thakor Sahib of Limbdi's camp is woefully behindhand, but that of the Raja of Bariya is practically completed covering an area of 500 by 300 feet.

Speaking generally, all the finished camps are capitally designed in true Indian style. This is far and away the most imposing and effective of all the Provincial Camps. The original ground was exceedingly uneven, rough and stoney, and Captain Wodehouse and Mr. MacCausland deserve every praise for the energetic way in which they have reduced this chaos into picturesque order—all but the main road, and that is not their business.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, to consider the Municipal Budget estimates for the year 1903-1904. Mr. James McDonald presided, and there were also present : Colonel H. P. Dimmock, Mr. H. G Gell, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. A. G. Viegas, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Vithaldas Damoder, Mr. Hajee Usuf Hajee Ismail, Mr. Manmahondas Ramjee, Mr. S. D. Khote, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Commissioner, Mr. W. L. Harvey, and the Secretary, Mr. M. N. Wadia.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET ESTIMATES.

Mr. S. D. Khote, in continuing the discussion on the budget estimates for the year 1903-1904 observed that he would oppose the proposed increase in the general tax, which would be very severely felt by the public. He would, however, favour an increase in the water-tax, which was at present levied in an unequal proportion. They knew that fifty per cent of the income of the Water Department was derived from those who received water under the meter-system, while the remainder was paid by those who were not subject to the meter system. The latter class of the ratepayers came to nearly four-fifth of the population. He, therefore, thought that the present system of charging water-tax was not quite equitable, and should be modified.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram complimented the Commissioner for preparing the budget with extreme care. He considered it was a pity they had no Finance Committee to consider it before it was placed before them. He was not in favour of enhancing the general taxation, which he thought was much longer than in any city in India. The time had now come when they should fall back upon the trade for their revenue. He was in favour of increasing the town duty to its maximum. The increase would be opposed on the ground that it affected the food of the poor. But after all it was a sentimental objection, because the increase would come to only nine pies per head per annum, which could not be considered too heavy.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim remarked that the incident of the taxation would come to three annas per head per annum and not nine pies.

EXPENDITUR.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the estimates on the expenditure side were first considered. The committee passed the estimates of the various departments as follows :—Corporation and Standing Committee's establishment at Rs. 58,432 ; Municipal Commissioner's personal office establishment at Rs. 61,617 ; general office establishment at Rs. 37,473 ; accounts and expenditure audit establishment at Rs. 66,266 ; property and wheel tax establishment at Rs. 1,59,889 ; Port Trust and Railway (town duty) departments at Rs. 77,000 ; tolls collection at Rs. 2,079 ; licensing esblishment at Rs. 31,473 ; Revenue and Refund Audit Office establishment at Rs. 26,064 ; Fire Brigade at Rs. 1,23,222 ; and Public Gardens at Rs. 61,359.

The Committee adjourned till 3 p. m. on Wednesday next.

JULIUS CÆSAR was vain of his ability to dictate seven letters at once. But he is not recorded to have tried writing more than one with his own hand Some will have heard of Jackson's system of ambidextral penmanship, which not only teaches "sinistral penmanship," such as Nelson had to acquire late in life, but "simultaneous two-handed writing." We have before us, says a home paper, a copy of two letters by a small girl, written simultaneously, one to her father, the other to her mother, each distinct in every way from the other. It is sent along with the announcements of the results of the sixteenth annual penmanship competition and the fifth annual ambidextral drawing competition. These competitions are open to pupils in public and private schools in the British Empire. In class A we see that competitors in Burma, Barbados, and Montreal are placed.

HEAVY SUIT FOR BROKERAGE.

FINANCING A MILL COMPANY.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee heard at the High Court, yesterday, the suit brought by Merwanjee Dhunjibhoy against Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, in which the plaintiff prayed that the defendant might be decreed to pay to plaintiff the sum of Rs. 68,750 or such other sum as to the court might seem just.

Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Davar, and Mr. Bahadurjee, instructed by Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, Dinshaw and Co., appeard for the plaintiff ; and the Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, represented the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that in the year 1898 the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, (now in liquidation) was largely indebted to the firm of J. N. Petit and Co., who were the secretaries and agents of the company, both for moneys advanced by them to the company, and for moneys personally guaranteed by them to certain banks. The agents employed the plaintiff to find out some person or persons, who would take up the agency business and finance the mill company and promised to pay him the usual brokerage. The plaintiff entered into negotiations for the transfer of the agency, and eventually through his exertions the defendant agreed to take up the agency business and finance the mill company on certain terms and conditions. The defendant's firm of Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir & Co., by their letter, dated the 12th November, 1898, formally offered to J. N. Petit & Co, the firm of the agents of the mill company, to take up the agency business upon certain terms and conditions therein fully set forth. The formal offer was accepted on the same day by J. N. Petit and Co. by a letter in reply. Under that agreement, the defendant had to pay or guarantee the sum of 28 lakhs of rupees and to receive three-fourths of the commission earned by the agents, which, on an average, amounted to Rs. 1,00,000 per annum. After the conclusion of the agreement between J. N. Petit and Co. on the one hand and the defendant on the other some mutual arrangement was come to between them. The agreement was not enforced by J. N. Petit and Co. The plaintiff said that the defendant was most anxious to secure to himself the agency of the mill, and promised to pay to the plaintiff a share in the commission in addition to his usual brokerage, if the plaintiff brought about an agreement between himself and Messrs. J. N. Petit and Co. for the transfer of such agency. He submitted that he having brought about a complete and a concluded contract between the defendant and Messrs J. N. Petit and Co. he was entitled to be paid his usual brokerage, and the subsequent recession of the contract by mutual consent did not affect his right to recover brokerage on the transaction brought about through his exertions. He repeatedly demanded from the defendant the brokerage so earned by him for work done and services rendered by him. The defendant, though he frequently promised to come to a settlement with him, had failed to pay the same or any part thereof. For the purpose of computing his claim, the plaintiff estimated the money value of the contract brought about by him between the defendant and Messrs. J. N. Petit and Co. to be Rs. 23 lakhs and three-quarters, and on part of that sum, namely Rs. 18,75,000 he claimed to be paid brokerage at the rate of 2 per cent, and on the remainder viz., Rs. 5 lakhs, he claimed his share in the mill commission which was promised to him by the defendant. He prayed, under the circumstances, that the defendant might be decreed to pay to him the sum of Rs. 68,750, or such other sum as to the court might seem just, and costs.

The defendant stated that the agreement of agency under which the plaintiff was employed by him was made with the plaintiff and Mr. Phiroze C. Setna and not with the plaintiff alone, and he was not aware whether the agents of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company promised to pay the plaintiff the usual brokerage as alleged by the latter, or any brokerage. No complete or concluded agreement was ever arrived at between himself and Messrs. J. N. Petit and Co. The plaintiff was employed by him as an insurance broker in and before the year 1898, and at that time he came with Mr. P. C. Setna to him, and offered to get the agency of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co. transferred by the then agents to him, and it was agreed that they should do so, and that he (the defendant) being appointed agent should give to the plaintiff and his partner one anna out of whatever commission he should get from the Company as his remuneration. After agreeing to take over the agency, the defendant, subsequently, found that the company was hopelessly in debt, and that it would be very difficult for the agents to get any commission, and he, thereupon, sent over the plaintiff to the agents to inform them of the position, with the result that he (the defendant) obtained from the agents through a common friend a promise to modify the agreement. After the modified forms were received, the defendant told his secretary, Mr. Hormusjee R. Umrigur, to telegraph for the plaintiff, who was then at Matheran, and on his coming Mr. Umrigur informed the plaintiff that the defendant could only pay him half anna of the commission received by him to which reduction the defendant agreed after taking time to consult Mr. Setna. Subsequently correspondence and negotiations took place between the defendant and the agents of the company as to the modification of the agreement, which ended in the agents putting an end to the agreement on the 23rd January, 1899. The plaintiff was the agent in the negotiations between the defendant and the agency firm, and was fully aware of all that was being done in the matter of the cancellation of the agreement at the time it was so cancelled. The defendant altogether denied that he ever promised to pay to the plaintiff the usual or any brokerage, and said that by the plaintiff's own suggestion his remuneration was to be the one anna share in the commission, which the defendant should get, which one anna was afterwards reduced with the consent of the plaintiff and his partner to half an anna, and that the promise to pay that was conditional on the contract between the defendant and Messrs. J. N. Petit and Co. being concluded, and the defendant being appointed agent of the company which appointment was never made. The defendant denied that the plaintiff ever demanded any brokerage or other payment from him before his letter of 10th September, 1901. The plaintiff's claim for brokerage was unofunded, and no sum whatever was due by the defendant to the plaintiff in respect of share in commission. The plaintiff and his partner acquiesced in his conduct in not taking over the agency, and the plaintiff could not now found any claim thereon. Mr. Setna being jointly interested, and a partner with plaintiff in the transaction, the plaintiff could not maintain the suit without joining Mr. Setna as co-plaintiff with him. The defendant did not admit that the money value of the contract, if concluded, would have been Rs. 23 lakhs and three-fourths, and put the plaintiff to strict proof of the value of the same and of his claim, if any, under the same. If anything was claimable by the plaintiff from the defendant in the suit, it could not exceed half an anna of the commission which would have been earned by the defendant if he had taken up the agency during the time for which he would have been bound to serve as agent. The defendant said if he had taken up the agency, he would have given it up in three months under the power reserved to him. He estimated the commission payable to the plaintiff as agent for three months would have been fifteen thousand rupees or less, and said that the plaintiff could not, in any event, be entitled to a sum exceeding five hundred rupees. The defendant, while denying the plaintiff's title to relief, for the sake of peace and to avoid litigation brought into court the sum of Rs. 800, which he was willing should be withdrawn by the plaintiff in full satisfaction of his claim.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

THE IN-COMING ITALIAN STEAMER.

THE steamer Raffaele Rubattino, Captain M. Saporiti, from Genoa and Naples, left Aden for Bombay on Sunday at 9 a.m., and is expected to arrive in harbour on the 5th instant, late in the night. Passengers will be landed at Victoria Dock Shed No. 3 on the 6th instant early in the morning. The following is the list of passengers on board :—

Anasaki Mr
Askwood Mr
Bachtold Mr
Benigna Rev Sister
Bethune Miss A M
Bhore Mr J W
Blaich Rev
Brame Capt A J and Mrs
Brame Miss
Buck Sir Edward
Camilleri Major J M
Campbell Miss
Ceccarini Mrs M
Christophe Mr V
Clark Mrs
Craigton Wood Mrs
Cremaschi Mr and child
Culshaw Rev and Mrs
D'Aberee Eight Rev Fathers
Daunt Capt W D
Dawson Miss H
DeMaitre two Rev Sisters
Dewiller Mrs
FitzGerald Mrs
FitzGerald three Misses
Filose Miss
Faulkner Mrs
Gallop Mr
Ghilardi Mrs O and Miss
Ghilardi Mr A
Ghilardi Mr G
Gourlay Mrs
Haines Mrs
Hale Rev
Helena Rev Sister
Henderson Miss E
Hiliger Mrs
Hilliger Miss
Hobart Mrs
Hobart two Misses
Johanson Rev
Keatinge Miss
Keyes Mr T
Ling Mrs
Lutz Mr and Mrs
Odea Mrs
Offmann Mrs
Paterson Rev and Mrs
Phillips Mrs
Piper Miss
Porter Mr L
Punthacky Junior
Punthacky Mr B C
Raykes Mr and Mrs
Reeve Mr S J
Sace Mr H and Mrs
Salmon Lieut H
Sandys Mr and Mrs
Savage Mr, Mrs and child
Savage Miss
Schley Mr
Self Mr G F and Mrs
Stella Rev Sister
Stewart Mr
Sunpson Mr C and Mrs
Towsend Mr C A
Triandas Mr F G and Mrs
Tridadas Mr
Wakefield Mr W B
Wills Miss
Wilson Col N F
Wilson Rev and Mrs
Wilhelmina Rev Sister
Woods Mrs
Yoyce Rev Sister

FROM NEW YORK—Eight Missionaries.

SPORT AT HOME.

LEAGUE AND RUGBY FOOTBALL.

UNIVERSITY TOPICS.

THE AMERICA CUP.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 14.

THE Sheffield Wednesday team is being watched with significant attention. Its present position has been won by a course of very consistent, thoroughly-in-earnest play, principally on "foreign" grounds. Until Saturday, when a signal triumph was obtained over Bury, the Wednesday Club had achieved nothing great at home. There was a victory over Middlesbrough, a draw with Wolverhampton Wanderers, and a defeat from Sheffield United. But on other grounds the Wednesday team has scored heavily against Sheffield United, the two Nottingham teams, Grimsby, and Bolton. The victory over Bury was no fortuitous achievement, but one that stamped the winners as a thoroughly competent all-round team. Some note must be taken, however, of the fact that Sagar was not playing, because Sagar is something more than an eleventh of the Bury side. Mr. Fry went to Bury last season and did not shine, but he carried away some impressions of the brilliance of some of his opponents, and this is how he writes of Sagar : "He is a beautiful player to watch, manœuvring in such small space, and so quick to slip through with long, elastic strides ; he runs without effort and you do not notice his pace till you try to catch him. He makes his own openings, taps the ball, and is away through ; a natural player with rare judgment, easily misunderstood by the bullet-headed worshipper of fixed style." Such a player would have helped to save Bury from the "whopping" which the Wednesday men gave them, and would have done something to counterbalance the excellence of that powerful centre forward Wilson, whose vigour and activity in leading the Sheffield forwards went so far to decide the issue of the game. Bracketed with the Sheffield Wednesday team as leaders in the competition are West Bromwich Albion (really in a better position), Derby County, and Notts County. West Bromwich Albion, on their own ground, scored two goals, one of them from a penalty kick, and beat Notts Forest without having either of them discounted. Derby County put Wolverhampton Wanderers continually on the defensive, and the character of the game may be gathered from the fact that the great triumph of the match was the display of the losing team's goalkeeper. Notts County joined company with Notts Forest, Stoke, Sunderland, and West Bromwich Albion—all teams that have beaten Aston Villa. The success of Sheffield United at Middlesbrough was the first that has been scored against Middlesbrough on their own ground. Liverpool had the advantage in a very muddy game at Newcastle. Blackburn Rovers won their second victory at the expense of Everton. Bolton Wanderers scored their second draw—they have not yet won a single League match—at Grimsby.

Though Oxford beat Bristol by 2 goals to 1 goal on Saturday the play of the side as a whole was disappointing, and confirmed the impression that, collectively at least, the Dark Blue fifteen has fallen even further behind the splendid side of last season than the loss of so many fine individual players would have led one to anticipate. The most apparent weakening is naturally at back, but as that position is individual, it follows that the only effect of the absence of Strand-Jones in the play of the side must be an indirect moral effect. Last season the whole side played with confidence behind a tried back of exceptional excellence. So far this season they have had to play behind a series of experimental backs, all of whom have been tried and found wanting in two prime essentials—fielding and kicking. Both Morrison and De Vere, who was tried for the first time on Saturday, can tackle, but neither of this pair has shown any great aptitude, and both are sadly deficient in experience. But this weakness at back, apart from its moral effect, cannot account for the faults of the side as a whole. The halfs and three-quarters on Saturday passed wildly and loosely, and there was scarcely a decent short belt-high pass given. It is true that the three-quarter line was deranged, that Sandford was being tried inside, and that Humphreys was in the line for the first time. Some excuse might also be found in the high wind, but even when allowance is made for these extenuating circumstances the combination behind was most disappointing. The Oxford forwards were very unequal, and the pack contains some "slackers." Bristol played a sound, honest game, characterized by the sturdiness of their defence, but they should have been beaten by at least two more scores if the Oxford attack had been directed with more method. Cornwall are still in the position of never having won a match in the County championship since it was as at present constituted. It was thought after playing an even draw with Gloucestershire that Cornwall stood a chance of beating Somerset, but the victory of Somerset is another proof that Gloucester footballers are not so strong this year as last. The victory of Yorkshire over Northumberland should give encouragement in a quarter where it is much needed. One of the noteworthy features of Saturday's play was the removal of prominent players from other positions in the field to the three-quarter line. Gamlin, the international full-back, played in the Somerset three-quarter line on Saturday, and in the Cheshire three-quarter line were J. C. Marquis, an international half-back, and C. R. Hartley, the Lancashire cricketer, who has been the Cheshire full-back, and occupied that position in one of the international trial matches. The London Scottish are this year making their game centre round H. S. Orr, their right wing three-quarter, who up to Saturday had scored fifteen of the sixteen tries the club had obtained this season. He has a fine turn of speed, a very useful swerve, and his dodging tactics are bewildering. On Saturday the ball was almost invariably sent out to him, and he scored four of the eight tries gained, and was concerned in three of the others. The defeat of Newport on Saturday by Swansea leaves the last-named club as the only undefeated leading organization in England and Wales. Leicester was the last English club to have its clean sheet spoiled, and it was left for two Welsh clubs to write their names on the Midland county's previously blank sheet.

The old legend that favouritism rather than merit has most to do with the selection of Rugby football "Blues" at the 'Varsities has again been revived. For the last twenty years, at least, it has been hurled at the heads of successive Oxford and Cambridge captains. Except upon the continued existence of the mythopœic faculty theory, moreover, it is hard to account for the truth of this old, old story, known to everyone, and narrated of so many people. Grave exception has been taken by the Oxford authorities to a definite charge of this nature, lately made by "An Old Oxonian" in the pages of a Northern contemporary. This charge is based upon the fact that a prominent Cheshire County Club forward has not yet received any sort of trial. It is perfectly true that now and again mistakes are made in this direction. On the whole, however, the captain's verdict is sound and his final selection of the team fully justified. But even if some good player is passed over, that does not imply either favouritism or incompetence on his part. It must be remembered that the vicissitudes of Rugby clubs are like the throw of the dice-box : one year you have a plethora of talent, the next an absolute dearth of it. The trial matches of Seniors and Freshmen rarely produce good football. There is seldom any combination, but a glut of individual play. All the same, the captain knows exactly what he requires, and is ever on the look out for likely talent. He has a lively recollection of the previous season's form, while the work of any Freshman with a public school reputation is carefully watched. A good man at either Oxford or Cambridge is pretty certain to be spotted sooner or later; in fact, nobody is keener on getting together the very best fifteen possible than the captain himself. The insinuation that he allows favouritism to warp his judgment is too paltry to need contradiction. Strand-Jones will, we understand, be able to take his place at full-back in the Oxford Fifteen early in December. He will be up by the 6th of the month at the latest. He will play against Cambridge, and his presence will make a great difference in the Oxford team, whose weakest spot to date has been at full-back.

Trial Eights' practice is now in full swing on both rivers. Both presidents have included many of the coxswainless fours' competitors, and a couple of provisional eights are now being coached daily. It would be ungracious to go in for any sort of criticism at this early stage of proceedings, but a good deal of misunderstanding appears to exist as regards Trial Eights procedure. Let it be said at once that "individual prowess" rather than actual victory is the main object of these annual Isthmian tussles. The whole process of this first stage of practice and preparation for the great "Water Derby of the Year" is educational. October term is almost entirely given up to sifting the merits of aspiring carsmen on Cam and Isis, and everybody with class pretensions gets his chance. Competition is naturally severe, for, next to the coveted "Blue," the distinctive "Trials" cap is the highest aquatic guerdon at Oxford and Cambridge. Directly the sixteen men are selected both crews go into strict training, and every effort is made to cultivate the mechanical precision and speed of finished crews. Long, steady rows are undertaken at a well-defined "28" or "30," diversified by smart bursts over homes courses, and much tubbing. Then come the last week's of practice, final polish, and the all-eventful contests at Ely and Moulsford. Immense interest is thus early being taken in the composition of the crews, and very shortly it is hoped the "survival of the fittest" will be attained both ways. That both Oxford, and Cambridge continue to nourish a fine race of rowing men was demonstrated last week. The coxswainless Fours rowing was fully up to the average on both rivers, and most capable judges were much pleased. The fine speed of the Third Trinity crew has led many to dub them the fastest crew ever seen afloat on the Cam, but this is erroneous. The "Third" crew of last year were quite as fast, if not faster, and they certainly were more uniformly powerful. New College again evinced superiority over all its rivals, and in Mr. Graham, the Eton freshman, the Dark Blues have unearthed a stroke likely to be heard of again. Both Balliol and Magdalen were somewhat disappointing after earlier promise, while "Univ," who were warm favourites, hardly came up to expectations. Their style was more suited to eight-oared rowing. By the way, many contemporaries are wrong in calling this "the third successive victory" of New College—Balliol won in 1900.

There was surely no need for the London papers to discount the value of Mr. Balfour's letter by publishing it under the disproportionate heading "Mr. Balfour on the Golf Ball Crisis" before its legitimate appearance in "Golf Illustrated." It is of course interesting to learn that the Prime Minister of an Empire on which the sun never sets can keep his eye on so humble a thing as a golf ball. He has professed opinions on important matters; what has he to say about this "crisis"? For the better appreciation of his letter it is well to realise that Mr. Balfour plays golf by way of recreation. Many great people, being also human, have had their hobbies, their amusements. It were sheer idle speculation to consider what place they would have taken in history had they made their hobbies of first and predominant importance. Would Nero have been a violin virtuoso, Mr. Balfour an amateur champion? We shall never know. We only know that Mr. Balfour enjoys his game like any free and humble elector, and that it has some interest for him. His letter is certainly not without interest. It is reassuring to find in an age kept awake by surprises that the Government contemplates no immediate legislation on the rubber-cored balls; one must suppose the editor of "Golf Illustrated" did not ask for any. But it does not carry us any further. It is just such a letter as Mr. Gladstone might have written (on a postcard) on a proposal to restrict and limit the pattern and material of axes. Mr. Balfour would "view with great apprehension the introduction into golf of so great a novelty as that of the standardisation of the implements to be used by the player." The attitude seems, at any rate, safe, and there is something in it. But is there not the possibility of a dilemma of alternative apprehensions? Is it not just possible that, on the other hand, such great novelties in the implements themselves may be introduced as completely to alter the character of the game? Which is the greater apprehension that we may avoid it? Everyone will agree with Mr. Balfour that it would be a pity "to destroy the practically unlimited freedom of selection which, among all games, belongs . . . . alone to golf." It is a nice and legitimate sentiment; but, again, is there not the possibility that in retaining this uniqueness we may forfeit another of something more than sentimental value? One can imagine that some cricketers and billiard players took up just this position in their day, and there is some reason for it. We would not willingly forego the sight of wry-necked and grotesque invention that have become the familiar things of Saturday afternoons. But Mr. Balfour's letter leaves —and one feels grateful to him for it—the main point of the "crisis" untouched. Will standardisation or non-standardisation affect golf as a game of skill, and if so, how?

Mr. Pierpont Morgan has consented to bring out the twice victorious Columbia next spring to engage in the many races that will be sailed in the months previous to August for the purpose of selecting a defender of the America Cup, Columbia's chief opponent will probably be the new ninety-footer which has been ordered from Nathaniel Herreshoff, for although Constitution will also be in the trial arena she has, so far, failed to prove her equality with the Morgan flier, and some yachtsmen do not expect her to be dangerous to Columbia in the struggle for first honours. It is said that Constitution's mast will be stepped further forward, to give her a better balance in the steering and as her designer still holds to his last year's statement, that she is a better boat than Columbia, there can be no positive certainty that she may not yet defend the Cup. This would please Mr. August Belmont, who, as one of the five persons owning her, will put her in commission early next season. The same skipper that sailed her last year, Urias Rhodes, will be in command again, and as she was a most expensive craft, involving a new system of yacht construction in her longitudinal framing many are wishing her the better luck that sometimes comes late. The former first mate of Columbia, Lem Miller, will next year be her captain, and as he has had much experience in the fastest boats it is thought that he will do Columbia justice. Miller took Navahoe to Germany since she was purchased by Herr Watjen, and he was lately in command of the 51-footer Altair, which in his hands was most successful. The selection of Miller is important. Barr cannot be in two places at once, and while he is booked for the new craft, it is of the first consequence that Columbia should be sailed at her best, for otherwise there will be no satisfactory gauging of the new vessel or of the chance against the challenger. An item that may set calculations rather astray is that Columbia must receive a new mainsail, and the abandonment of an old sail that acted perfectly is admitted to be a thing to be dreaded, as there can be no certainty as to how the new one will suit the yacht. It is not generally known that in all the racing of last year and in the final races for the Cup Columbia used the same old sail with which she won the trophy in 1899, for the simple reason that they were afraid to change it. On the other hand it is asserted that Constitution, after spending a fortune in new sails, got no mainsail to suit her, and that that was the sole reason of her defeat by Columbia. Commodore Ledyard, of the New York Yacht Club, says that Herreshoff is well on with the arrangements for the production of the new boat, and the belief here is that she will be launched very early in the coming year.

"What is a ramp?" The question arose in the Cowen case, and the learned Judge's learning immediately supplied the information that the word is to be found in Johnson and Shakespeare, and in the translation of the Psalms. Mr. Cowen had "treed" it, as Mark Twain says, in the slang dictionary; but Mr. Justice Bruce preferred to rest on the sounder authority of the Elizabethans. In the end it came to the same thing. A "ramp" means in the City to-day, as it meant when Shakespeare used it, a robbery. This is a good example of a thing that reading people must often have observed; that expressions which are usually taken for rather modern slang terms actually occur far back in literature. In the preface to "The Biglow Papers" Lowel explained that many expressions commonly taken for American slang are really old English terms that have not died out among the heirs of the Pilgrim Fathers. Possibly the rich vernacular of the City to-day contains many of these phrases of an unrealised antiquity.

VOLUNTEERS IN INDIA.

In continuation of our recent remarks regarding the composition of local battalions of Volunteers, wherein the proportion of natives of poor physique and low social position is unduly large, it is imperative to point out that Government are confronted by an immediate difficulty which will not be easily overcome. This is in connection with the rearmament of such Corps. The Inspector-General of Volunteers has been most emphatic in his directions that each individual in the ranks is to be personally responsible for his rifle; in other words he is to retain it in his possession except when it has to be handed in at headquarters for examination by the civil Master-armourer. The practice obtaining in some Corps of arms being issued only on parade is to be discontinued, as the rifles are carelessly handled and are much damaged by being thrown hastily on the ground when the men are dismissed. The Volunteers in these instances leave the cleaning and care of their Martinis to the Sergeant-instructors and the armoury "khalasis" and consequently no blame can be attached to anyone in particular when the rifles are found to be in a bad state. It has, of course, been urged that the weapons now in use are so old and worn out that they are not worth any careful attention. This may be so, but the custom of freeing the individual from all responsibility in the matter of his rifle is a pernicious one. General Hill is quite right, therefore, in insisting upon Volunteers retaining their weapons in their possession. The point then is whether the Government are prepared to make over to Native Volunteers of the stamp lately described in our columns, valuable rifles of the ·303 pattern. These require the greatest attention, for the fouling of the barrel after cordite ammunition has been fired, leads to rapid corrosion unless the cleaning is thoroughly done. We are convinced that the necessary care will not be bestowed upon the arms by the class of Volunteers described, and that a great number of the Lee-Enfield issued will become worthless in a year or two.

There is also another matter to be taken into consideration. The value of the ·303 rifle across the North-West Frontier is now very high, as the tribesmen cannot obtain ammunition for their Martinis and Sniders owing to the changes in armament of the Native troops. As much as Rs. 1,000 has been paid for a Lee-Metford, and the normal price of a magazine-rifle ranges between Rs. 600 and Rs. 800. Now, every cold weather, rifle-thieves visit India, and they have occasionally attempted thefts so far inland as Agra and even Benares. They have secret agents in many of the Punjab bazars, not to mention an excellent "intelligence department" among the Pathan traders who spread over the country from September to May; and they will soon come to know that ·303 rifles are in the hands of Native Volunteers and are kept in their homes. This being the case we may expect to hear of numerous thefts, with the usual failure to recover the arms which are generally buried until the hue-and-cry has ceased and then quietly unearthed and carried away to the Frontier. In these circumstances it would seem most impolitic to rearm Corps that are known to contain a large percentage of poor-class natives; and yet this rearmament of the Volunteers as a body cannot be suspended, for the Martini is an obsolete weapon and very soon even the manufacture of ammunition for it will be stopped in India. The course that should now be taken is to institute a close enquiry into the composition of the battalions that have enlisted natives; to ascertain the social status of each individual in the ranks, and how far he can be entrusted with a rifle; and then to decide whether Army Regulations, forbidding the enrolment of anyone except a European or Eurasian, should be strictly enforced. The question is one that may prove troublesome, but it will increase in difficulty if it is shirked on the ground of expediency. The Government have only themselves to blame for having shut their eyes so long to the wilful breach of Regulations by well-meaning but inexperienced Commandants of Volunteer Corps.—"Pioneer".

THE INOCULATION MISHAP AT MALKOWAL.

A correspondent writes to the "Civil and Military Gazette":—The following facts regarding the inoculation mishap at Malkowal have been furnished to me through the kindness of a friend whose reliability and respectability I can vouch for.

A European doctor inoculated 100 persons on the 30th ultimo at Malkowal and 90 on the 31st at a village called Nuth situated at half a mile's distance from the former village. On the 1st of this month 80 people were inoculated at a village called Gurali and so on. Altogether 300 people were inoculated at Malkowal and other villages around it. Out of the 100 people inoculated on the 30th at Malkowal 19 people showed symptoms of sickness which resulted in their deaths. The phial from which the whole of the 19 men were inoculated is said to be from the new supply received subsequently to the scheme of universal inoculation ed having been undertaken, and undoubtedly its contents were contaminated as subsequent events have proved sufficiently. My friend tells me that before the 19 people in question were inoculated, a few of them went up to the inoculating officer and said that they were told that inoculation invariably resulted in affecting the vitality and eye-sight. Thereupon the inoculating officer filling his syringe out of this very phial and drawing up his sleeve, offered himself to be inoculated prior to doing them. This was done to prove to them that their fears were groundless. The people becoming satisfied as to the innocence of inoculation gladly submitted themselves to the operation. Had the officer been inoculated with this serum as he had offered himself to be done, fully believing it to be good, he would have been dead by this time.

Altogether 4,000 people have been inoculated in the Gujrat district up to this time, and nearly half of this number is put to the credit of this officer. He is not a novice in the work of inoculation, he having, before coming to the Punjab, served for nearly 4 years in Bombay. Those who have had occasion to know him speak very highly of his skill and experience.

I am told that the Commissioner of the Division visited Malkowal during the last week and that everything that is possible to be done will be done for those who have been rendered helpless by this most regrettable mishap.

My friend informs me that nobody feels more for the unfortunate dependents of the deceased than the inoculating officer. Every right-minded man must admit that it was an accident pure and simple, and whatever is possible for humanity to do will undoubtedly be done by the Government.

MEETING OF MILL OPERATIVES.

An open air meeting of mill hands was held on Sunday under the auspices of the Chinchpogli Dyanotejak Mandali. Mr. K. A. Keluskar delivered a lecture on the right means of impoving their condition. The speaker compared the condition of the Indian mill operative with that of his prototype in England, incidentally describing some of the institutions existing in Europe to improve the condition of the working classes. such as Trade Union Co-operative Stores, Mutual Provident Funds, and others. He said such institutions could not be started here with advantage as there was neither sufficient intelligence nor a spirit of selfhelp, nor co-operation among the Indian working classes. Under the existing circumstances they were helpless unless their employers came to their rescue. They should start some institutions to improve their condition, and help them in difficult times. They could do so very easily, at the same time teaching the mill hands the principle of self-help, asking them individually to contribute a very small sum every month which may not exceed a pice per head, and mill-owners adding as much to the accumulation and setting such fund apart and keeping it in secure hands. Such a fund might be used to help the mill hands when they are disabled to work, either by accident or by sickness or old age, to open dispensaries, schools, reading rooms, and to build houses for them in the vicinity of mills. By his impressive speech Mr. Keluskar succeeded in effacing the recent misunderstanding created regarding Delhi Durbar Mill-Hands Edward Fund.

THE TEA GARDEN CONSPIRACY.

FALSE CHARGE OF MURDER.

The full text of the judgment in the case in which Mr. Lauder, Manager, Keersgul Tea Estate in Kalimganj district, Sylhet, was charged with the murder of a coolie woman in circumstances, according to the witnesses, of the greatest atrocity, has been published in Calcutta. When the enquiry was brought to a conclusion, it was found that the witnesses had lied in the most deliberate fashion. The women, it turned out, had committed suicide by hanging. The coolie witnesses had conspired in the most cold-blooded fashion to fix the crime on their manager. The Sub-divisional Magistrate who heard the complaint ordered the prosecution of the perjurers.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and gure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

Lord G. Hamilton replying to Mr. Caine, promised to lay papers concerning the indebtedness of cultivators on the table and continuing said:—Therefore I think, assuming that our assessments in future are on the side of moderation, we may confidently calculate that the land revenue will, as the country opens, continue to increase. I need not say much as to stamps, Excise, and assessed taxes. All these branches of revenue show a slight increase. As they stood by us in the past, and in time of trouble we can, I think, rely upon them to give us an increasing income in normal times for the future.

OPIUM AND SALT.

Opium, on the other hand, shows a falling off. Ten years ago it brought in about £8,000,000, then it fell to £6,000,000, and in recent years it has only given us about £4,000,000 sterling. It is not absolutely a reliable source of income. Possibly it may diminish for the future, but it is satisfactory to know that it is each year forming a less proportion of the revenue which is at the disposal of the Indian Government. I now come to a tax which excites a good deal of attention in this country—the salt tax. Looking at the figures connected with this tax I cannot say that the conclusions which one draws from them are very satisfactory. Receipts from it increase very slowly, though I am told this year there is a considerable development. If we take the consumption of salt in connexion with the immense development of railroads and the increased facilities of transmission and distribution, the development in consumption is very small. Therefore I think that one must arrive at one of two conclusions—either the people do not want to increase their consumption of salt or the tax prevents them from doing so. I incline to the latter theory. Lord Curzon informs me that though he had very many petitions on almost every conceivable subject he scarcely ever receives a petition connected with the salt tax. I believe the tax is viewed by the natives with very different feelings from those which prevail among certain sections of opinion in this House. It would be useless to touch the salt tax unless a great slice could be taken off, and we are obliged to be very cautious in the action which we take if it involves the surrender of a considerable amount of income. My hon. friend behind me (Sir E. Vincent), who has had considerable experience of the East, knows that if a mistake is made by those who are responsible for the finances of this country it is not possible to make good the deficiency as is caused by putting a penny on the income-tax or raising a duty on an article of general consumption. The deficit would probably remain, and the Government would have difficulty in making it good. Therefore, we have to act very cautiously in connexion with this tax; but I own that the feeling which always influences me is—I believe you would by reducing it increase the consumption, and if you increase the consumption you then get a financial reserve almost impossible in a time of emergency to raise by a tax on this increase of consumption. It is not possible, at any rate, for me to say anything now in relation to this tax. There are other taxes which have also to be raised by the Indian Government, and it would be quite out of place if I were now to indicate, assuming hereafter that we were to reduce taxation, the direction that reduction should take. Summing up, I may say that our sources of revenue, with the exception of opium, are increasing, and there is, therefore, every reasonable likelihood if we can keep expenditure down that there will be for the future a considerable margin of income over expenditure.

EXPENDITURE.

Let me turn now to expenses. When I came first to the House many years ago there was a fashionable theory among hon. members that if the expenditure of the Government was to be checked it could be best done by putting it under the control of a representative Assembly which was elected on a democratic basis. That was the argument brought forward by Mr. Fawcett and others; and for this reason it was contended that the House of Commons should exercise more control over Indian finances than it did when they were under the direction of a Government which was necessarily autocratic in its composition but in which the military element was to a certain extent predominant. I do not know whether that view any longer prevails as to democratic Assemblies; but if there be any who still believe in this old fable it may be useful to mention the growth of expenditure during the ten years under this military autocracy in India, and the growth of expenditure under the supervision of representative democracy in this country. (A voice "Tory government.") I take the years between 1891 and 1901. The civil and military estimates of Great Britain amounted at the end of the decade in 1891 to £50,950,000; now they are £84,900,000, showing an increase of £34,000,000. In India at the beginning of that period the civil and military estimates and general administration amounted to £32,000,000; at the close they were £35,500,000, showing an increase of £3,500,000. But the House will recollect that I showed in consequence of judicious government of railroads and the constant transfer of sums from non-productive capital to productive capital, in respect of these two items, the Indian Government had improved their position during the 10 years by £3,300,000, and if you deduct this from the excess of £3,500,000, the Indian Government have accomplished the creditable task of carrying on the civil and military government, improving the efficiency of both, with an increase to the taxpayer of £200,000. (Hear, hear).

PROSPECTIVE SOURCE OF INCREASE.

Can we hope to be able to continue this improved administration? There are certain items which it is perfectly clear we shall have to increase. We shall have to increase our expenditure in connexion with education, in police administration, and the amount allotted to the local governments in respect of provincial contracts. The claims on the local administration as civilization develops are greater and greater, and they can only be legitimately met by making some increase of their resources. But I cannot hold out any hope of reduction of expenditure as regards our Army. I hope the increase may not be large or substantial, but I think it is not improbable we may have to add to a certain extent to the number of white troops in India. We have been fortunate during the past three years in obtaining large sums from the Imperial Government by loan. We ran some risk in so diminishing our military forces in India, but we have benefited financially. We have received about £2,300,000 from the Imperial Exchequer, and we have expended most of it on re-arming the native army with the most modern rifle, in rearming batteries of artillery, increasing the store of ammunition, and establishing new works for the manufacture of munitions of war; and the outcome of this expenditure has contributed to the efficiency of the Army, both in mobilization and otherwise. We are fortunate to have obtained the services of Lord Kitchener as Commander-in-Chief in India, (Hear, hear,) Lord Kitchener is an administrator of the highest quality and his work is always associated with economy. While I have been anticipating a reduction in certain branches of military expenditure, still I am afraid the demands which science imposes upon us of keeping our troops up to the latest requirements will necessitate some general increase in our military expenditure.

POLICY REGULATES EXPENDITURE.

But military expenditure is regulated by policy. Our policy both along our own frontiers and in the countries contiguous has neither changed nor varied. Unaggressive in its character, it is based on principles of self-defence, regulated by a vigilant observance of what is going on. The death of the late Ameer Abdurrahman, though it removed a great personality from the rule of Afghanistan, in no way affects the engagements we have entered into with Russia as to the limits of our respective spheres of action, intercourse, and influence, nor the principles underlying the understanding between the ruler of Afghanistan and ourselves. Reviewing then the factors on both sides of the account, it will be seen that unless there is some abnormal expenditure forced upon us, our existing income, with its annual increments of increase, will so far exceed the demands upon it as to leave a margin available either for the readjustment or remission of taxation or for extra grants to localities, services, or local goverments which are in special want of such assistance. But on this occasion it would be altogether premature to express an opinion on the question to which of these purposes that margin may hereafter be applied.

THE IMPERIAL AND INDIAN EXCHEQUERS.

There is one group of subjects on which I should like to say a few words. They are subjects which have attracted a great deal of public attention and which arise from controversies which periodically crop up between the Imperial and Indian Exchequers. They relate to the apportionment of charges in connexion with services in which both countries have a joint but a varying and differential interest, or they arise in connexion with questions where the limit between Indian and Imperial interest is not very clearly defined; or they have their origin in military changes, where a department supplying articles and men which are indispensable to the Indian Government has the power of regulating the price at which these articles can be obtained. The first and most important of these questions is the cost of expeditions which are sent from India to places outside the Indian Empire. On this subject, I think, a very strong feeling exists both in this House and outside that India should be treated with the utmost consideration. (Cheers.) I wrote some years back to the Treasury making certain suggestions and endeavouring to lay down this principle, that, whereas within a certain sphere and for certain objects India might be considered interested, outside those spheres and objects any expedition sent from India ought to have its cost exclusively defrayed from the Imperial Exchequer. The Royal Commission which was appointed, looking to the Indian expenditure, took up my suggestions and amplified them, and they drew up an elaborate scheme discriminating between those zones and those objects which in their judgment were Imperial, partly Imperial, and partly Indian and wholly Indian. We sent that document, on from the India Office to the Treasury, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer at once agreed to accept the principle which was embodied in that document. During the past three years, India has sent expeditions to China, Jubaland, and other parts of Africa, and in every single instance, without demur, the whole cost of that expedition has been thrown upon the Imperial Exchequer. But a document of so discriminating a character may at times require interpretation. I therefore asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer to agree to the principle of arbitration. He readily assented, and the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Alverstone, has kindly undertaken, for three years to come, not only, to arbitrate on question that may arise with regard to the interpretation of this document, but on any questions which may arise in connexion with other matters between the Imperial and Indian Exchequer that can be referred to arbitration. Then there was a proposal, made by the Royal Commission, that, for the purpose of putting on an equitable footing Indian and Imperial expenditure, there should be a transfer of a charge of £200,000 from the Indian to the Imperial estimates. To this the late Chancellor of the Exchequer gave a prompt assent. That sum was so transferred last year, and it will in all subsequent years be a permanent reduction of the requirements which were made upon the Indian Treasury. The most difficult of these controversies are those which arise in connexion with military charges. In other questions the two parties, that is to say, the India Office and the Treasury, represent two independent Exchequers, over which the chief of each department has absolute control; but when we have to deal with the War Office the relations between ourselves and the War Office assume another aspect. We must have a certain number of British soldiers in India, and the only department which can supply them is the War Office. The ordinary practice of the War Office is only to change us the cost price of that which is supplied. From time to time, however, military considerations of an Imperial character arise, and these may involve an increase in the pay of the British soldier, even although the change which necessitates the increase may not be one which India herself would require. It is exceedingly difficult for India to refuse to accept the increased charge when it takes the form of pay. India cannot refuse to the British soldier the rate of pay which he obtains in other parts of the Empire. Such a case arose the other day in connexion with the system of recruiting, which my right hon. friend the Minister for War has adopted. He proposed to raise the pay of recruits by 2d. for the first three years, and by 6d. more if they remained a longer period with the colours. We agreed to pay the extra 2d., but we demurred to paying the extra 6d., and we gave reasons for doing so. The change was, in our opinion, more beneficial to Imperial than to Indian interests, and the whole cost of it should not, we thought, be put on the Indian revenues. The War Office, I am sorry to say, would not accept the validity of our contention, and I have requested that the question should be referred to arbitration, on the principle of which I have already spoken. This course has been agreed to, I have an apology to make to the right hon. baronet. I told him some time back that I hoped to be able, before the Indian Budget came on, to lay papers before the House. There has been some delay in getting certain information and the papers in question do not deal with the particular matter in which the right hon. baronet is most interested—the best period of service for India. That question is only raised indirectly, the argument being mainly financial.

THE ENTERTAINMENT OF INDIAN GUESTS.

Now I come to the last of these questions, the smallest in amount, but one which perhaps has excited more interest than even the other two—namely the cost of the entertainment of visitors from India who came as public guests to this country... With regard to the Coronation, I would point out that it had a deeper significance for India than for any other part of the British Empire. The relations between the Sovereign and the people of this country and the colonies were the same at the recent Coronation as those which existed at previous Coronations. But it was otherwise with regard to India. It was the first Coronation at which the Sovereign of these islands was universally recognized from one end of India to the other as the Lord Paramount of India. (Cheers.) At the last Coronation, in 1837, the Crown had little direct authority in Indian matters. The sway of the East India Company was confined to a territory which is only a comparatively small portion of the British Empire. Now, as I have said, the Sovereign of these islands is recognized as the Lord Paramount and undisputed Sovereign of a vast Indian Empire, But this change in the position of affairs in India has brought enormous political disabilities. I had no conception until I came into contact with the representatives of India how deep and intense is the sense of loyalty and reverence with which the princes of India regard the person of the Sovereign. When his Majesty was so seriously ill I had to receive a deputation of the native officers who had been specially selected to represent the native Army. They laid their swords at my feet and appealed to me in the strongest and most touching terms to have arrangements made by which they could stay in this country until they saw the personality of their Sovereign and did him homage. They further stated that they were ready to remain without pay provided they got rations and that if they went back without having performed this duty their faces would be blackened in the eyes of their fellows. Therefore, we have in this feeling a bond of inestimable value, one which in time of stress will be more effective than the material reasons which we can advance on behalf of our rule in India, and it was to give full public expression to this feeling by which all the antagonistic races and religions of India are united together in one common bond of fealty to the Throne that we gave the reception on July 4 at the India Office, and that the Great Durbar will be held on January 1 next in India. That Durbar, I hope, will be held under happy auspices. The restoration of the Sovereign to full health, the cessation of the drought, the full Treasury, the indications of returning prosperity in different parts of India—all these will tend to make the occasion one of universal rejoicing. (Cheers.) The Viceroy, who will preside, is worthy of the occasion, (Cheers,) Lord Curzon, by his example, has infused fresh life and energy into every branch of Indian administration. He has raised the standard of official duty, high as it was before. He has been fearless in exposing wrong and in fighting down evil and he has been equally energetic in advancing reform and improvement. The Durbar itself will be a scene almost unique in its historic picturesqueness. The civilizations of the East and the West will there meet and be blended together; and the most gorgeous trappings that can be suggested will surround our authority on that occasion. The fabric of our rule in India will be supported by a pomp and magnificence which will be worthy of the great organism which it represents. But fair and majestic as the edifice of our rule in India appears, we must never forget that from the nature of its structure and the composition of its materials, there must be always in it risks and difficulties and possibly dangers and menaces from outside. (Hear, hear.) I have spent the greater part of my official life in connexion with the India Office, and it is many years ago since I went there in a subordinate capacity. The result of my experience is that I believe that henceforth the most serious of the difficulties that will cross the path of the Indian Government will not be those which are inherent, not those which are connected with the system of government, but those which we have by our own action created. We have been too prone in the past to assume that any idea which dominates our fiscal or industrial system and which produces good results here is a Heaven-born inspiration which, if transplanted anywhere, no matter under what conditions, would produce the same fruits as in these islands. The Government have had more than once to retrace their steps and, by legislation or otherwise, check or countercheck their consequences which the light of after information had shown ought not to have been adopted. Therefore, I would say to all who take an interest in India, whose numbers I believe are steadily increasing in this House (hear, hear), let us ever keep this experience before us and remember that it is incumbent upon us to see that our administration in India is based upon progress, reforms, and improvement, and that it is necessary for us to be fully cognisant of the traditions, instincts, and usages of those for whom these reforms and these improvements are intended. I beg to move. (Cheers.)

The Government of Madras has refused to give permission to the Honourable Mr. K. Perrazu to introduce a Bill to further amend the Madras Act II of 1864, Madras Revenue Recovery Act, in which is embodied the law relating to the sales of land for revenue arrears. The Act is an important fiscal measure and it is not considered advisable to allow important alterations and amendments to be made by a private Bill.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS.

The Persian community of Bombay presented an address to his Excellency Mirza Mahomed Khan, Mufakam-a-Sultan, Consul-General for Persia in India, at the Watson's Hotel Annexe, Apollo Bunder, Bombay, yesterday afternoon. The gathering was largely attended by the Persians, and all the arrangements were made under the direct supervision of Mr. Cawasjee Dadabhoy Banaji, Vice-Consul for Persia in Bombay. On the motion of Mr. AliMahomed Khan, solicitor, seconded by Mr. Mahomed Taki Afsar, Mirza Mahomed Shirazi, Amin-e-Tujar, the Bombay agent of the Persian Steam Navigation Company, was voted to the chair. The chairman read the address which was written in Persian and was beautifully illuminated. His Excellency Mirza Mahomed Khan was congratulated, on his appointment in India, and blessings were invoked on him. In reply, his Excellency thanked all present for the honour they had given him, and said as he had been deputed by his Majesty the King of Persia, to guard the interests of his subjects in India he would do his utmost to look after their welfare. The address was placed in a silver casket and presented to his Excellency by the chairman. The proceedings terminated with the recital of a Persian poem welcoming the Consul-General in India.

SUING A PRINCESS.

WIFE INTERPRETER; AND NO EVIDENCE.

An action for slander against the Princess Lowenstein-Wertheim, brought by Captain Ladislaus De Pokorny, was down for hearing before Mr. Justice Wills and a special jury on Nov. 13, but the hearing was a curious and brief one.

Mr. Hugh Fraser represented the Princess, and the captain and his wife were both in court. The defence was a denial of the alleged statements.

When the case was called on, Mme. De Pokorny asked his lordship to allow her to conduct the case for her husband, as he was a Hungarian and could not speak English.

The judge said he could not permit her to do that, but she could act as interpreter.

Mme. De Pokorny then, acting as interpreter, went on to state that her husband asserted that on January 9, 1901, the Princess falsely and maliciously spoke of him to Baron von Kapfeer to the effect:—

"Captain Pokorny is a dangerous man. You should have nothing to do with him. He has blackmailed both myself and the Prince."

His Lordship: You had better now call the witness who is alleged to have heard the slander spoken.

Mme. De Pokorny: I cannot. He is abroad. and I would ask your lordship to adjourn the case so that his evidence may be taken on commission.

Counsel objected to any postponement, as the case had been standing ever since last June.

As the plaintiff had no evidence to call, he must, said Mr. Justice Wills, enter judgment for the defendant.

Asked if Captain De Pokorny could appeal his lordship said he could, but he would get nothing. They could not listen to a man who came into court without any evidence.

The captain and his wife then left the court.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, November 29.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr B G Geidt I C S Additional Dist and Sessions Judge, 24 Parganas and Hooghly took his seat as an Offg Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 18th Nov.

The Rev J H H McNeill has been appointed a Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on probation on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Estabt to fill an existing vacancy.

The services of the undermentioned Chaplains are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Military Dept:—The Revs L E Cox, C E C, Decoetlogon, W G Burroughs, T E F Cole, P D Johnson and K G Foster.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Lieut L C Thuillier I S C Asst Supt 2nd grade on probation Survey of India Dept is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 11th Nov 1902.

With reference to Rule 3 clause (b) of the Rules published with the Notification of the Govt of India in the Dept of Revenue and Agriculture No 1616-F dated 25th July 1902 the Govt of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh has appointed the Hon Mr A W Cruickshank C S I Commissioner of the Rohilkhand Division and Additional Member of the Council of H E the Govr Genl to be a Member of the Board of Management of the Indian People's Famine Trust vice the Hon Mr H F Evans C S I resigned.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut S H Jacob I S C a Political Asst of the 3rd class is posted as Asst to the Resident in the Western States of Rajputana.

Mr P D Kirkham a Dist Supt of Police in the Central Provinces on special duty under the Thagi and Dakaiti Dept is granted privilege leave for one month under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 19th Nov. 1902 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Major A F Pinhey C I E, I S C a Political Agent of the 2nd class is appointed on return from furlough to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st class and is posted as Resident in Mewar.

Major E W Hare M B, I M S Bengal an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class is posted as Agency Surgeon in Baghelkhand

Capt de Vere Condon M B, I M S Bombay is appointed to officiate as an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class and is posted temporarily as Residency Surgeon in the Persian Gulf with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Major J Ramsay C I E, I S C a Political Agent of the 2nd offg 1st, class is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class and as Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on deputation of Maj A H McMahon C S I, C I E, I S C or until further orders.

Major F W P Macdonald I S C a Political Agent of the 3rd class is appointed on return from furlough to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class and is posted as Dep y Commissioner and Political Agent in Quetta and Pishin.

Rai Sahib Pandit Nand Lall an Extra Asst Commissioner in Baluchista in confirmed in the appointment of Extra Assit to the Agent to the Gov Genl in Central India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr E A S Bell Ex Engr 2nd grade is on return from furlough appointed to officiate as Asst Secy to the Govt of India Public Works Dept with effect from the 19th Nov 1902 vice Mr E G Coutts who is placed on deputation

Mr B Stapleton Ex Engr 3rd grade temporary rank State Railways and Dspy Consulting Engr for Railways Burma is posted to the Estabt under the Director of Railway Construction for employment on the Ranaghat-Moorshedabad Section of Railway.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL COMMANDING THE FORCES, BOMBAY.

Office of the Deputy Adjutant-General, Bombay Command
Poona, 28th November 1902.

The Govt of India having sanctioned the employment of a Transport Officer on a Staff salary of Rs 250 per month from 1st Oct 1902 to 15th April 1903 to assist the Bombay Dist Staff during the Trooping season of 1902-1903 the Lieut Genl Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment:—District Staff—Capt H E P Nash 2nd Batt the Royal Scots to be a temporary Transport Officer on the Bombay Dist Staff there being no other qualified Officer available for the Transport duties during the Trooping season 1902-1903, dated 14th Oct 1902.

The Lieut Genl Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Station Staff—Capt O M J DaCosta 5th Bom Cavy to be Station Staff Officer 2nd Class Kamptee vice Capt F L Lloyd Jones relieved dated 24th Nov 1902.

5th Bombay Cavalry—Lieut H R Dyer Offg Double Coy Officer 3rd B L I to be Offg Squadron Officer, dated 24th Nov 1902.

21st Bombay Infantry—2nd Lieut G C Cooper Unattached List to be Offg Double Coy Officer, dated 16th Nov 1902.

The undermentioned Officers have qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieut:—2nd Lieuts F H Kundhardt and W F Higginson 2nd Batt Royal Double Fusilers.

The following exchange and posting have been ordered:—Major F H F R McMeekan from No 86 Coy late No 1 Coy Southern Divn R G A to No 41 Coy late No 5 Coy Southern Div R G A; Major L C Gordon from No 41 Coy late No 5 Coy Southern Div R G A to No 86 Coy late No 1 Coy Southern Div R G A; and Captain A F E Stiff from Adjt The Highland R G A Volunteers to No 76 Coy and late No 19 Coy Eastern Div R G A.

The underntioned Officers of the Royal Artillery have passed in Range Fwding:—Lieut F M C Trench C Battery R H A; 2nd Lieut C D Lyon 40th Battery R F A; and 2nd Lieut T Carlyon 41st Battery R F A.

The "Temps" states that a letter has been received by the editor telling the following romantic story. The other day, says the writer, a fine motorcar bearing no number, and containing four persons, of whom one was a lady, travelled along the national road between Paris and Cherbourg. On arriving at Fontaine-la-Louvet the car stopped, and one of the travellers got out and placed a bulky packet on the steep bank of the river. At this moment two workmen, returning home from their day's work, came in sight, and thereupon the traveller re-entered the car, which was driven rapidly away. The workmen, on examining the packet, found that it contained a newly born live male child, the head resting on a pillow, to which was pinned fourteen bank notes, each of a thousand francs value, and a short letter stating: "Whoever, man or woman, takes care of this child until he attains his majority will enjoy assured happiness on the sole condition that he or she does not attempt to penetrate the secret of the child's birth. The child is the issue of one of the noblest families in England".

Dry, Thin, and Falling Hair is caused by want of natural oil in the skin so essential for nourishing and stimulating its growth. Rowland's Macassar Oil provides the necessary nourishment, feeds the hair, prevents baldness, and produces a luxuriant and silky growth. Also sold in a golden colour for fair hair. Ask Stores and Chemists for Rowland's Macassar Oil, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The collapse of the Campanile of St. Mark's reminds a writer in the "Architectural Review" of some previous falls of famous beautiful monuments of a similar kind. In 1347 the Campanile of Chioggia collapsed, as an inscription over the door leading into the tower records. In 1410 a violent gust of wind "un refolo grandissimo," brought down the towers of Santa Fosca and the Corpus Domini. In 1455 the Campanile of St. Angelo, which was out of plumb, was straightened by a Bolognese engineer, but fell the next day, carrying with it a part of the Church and the Convent of San Stefano. In 1596 the Campanile of San Leonardo fell; Tassini's "Curiosita Veneziane" records the fall of the great tower of San Giorgio Maggiore; the latest was the Campanile of Sta Ternita, which came down as recently as the 13th December, 1880.

The editor of "The Academy" has been asking his readers to tell him what they think are the twelve best novels published this year, and has received a great many lists. The lists which win the prizes are those made up as follows. The figures show the number of votes given:—

Love and the Soul Hunters, by John Oliver Hobbes	83
The Vultures by H. S. Merriman	80
Temporal Power, by Marie Corelli	69
The Intrusions of Peggy, by Anthony Hope	66
Fuel of Fire, by E. Thornycroft Fowler	59
The Lady Paramount, by Henry Harland	46
The Hound of the Baskervilles, by Conan Doyle	41
Audrey, by Mary Johnson	38
Love with Honour, by Charles Marriott	37
The River, by Eden Philpotts	31
Scarlet and Hyssop, by E. F. Benson	30
The Sea Lady, by H. G. Wells	30

Now that we are hearing a great amount of ugly Nonconformist argument, it is interesting to be reminded that the architecture peculiar to the Nonconformist belief is just as ugly. A writer in the "Art Record," after assuring us that he means his remarks in no unfriendly spirit, says:—The better class chapels are imitation Gothic, and they are not, perhaps, perceptibly worse than their Anglican contemporaries. The second class is made up of structures which are simply unspeakable. I believe that it is usual to describe these edifices as "in the Italian style." The only thing that is certain about them is that they are wholly innocent of any coherent style whatever. They are apparently the result of the co-operation of the local builder and the chapel deacons. For the most part they are not merely hideous to look upon, but they are ill-adapted for their purposes.

It will be news to many people to hear that Sir W. B. Richmond was an enthusiastic Volunteer in the sixties. This fact is brought out in the Christmas number of the "Art Journal":—"In 1860 (says the writer) Sir William took a prominent part in the formation of an Artists' Volunteer Corps. This new occupation proved fruitful in many ways, for it brought him into touch for the first time with men who were to become life-long friends. A meeting was held at 8, George street, Hanover-square, the house of Mr. Henry Phillips, to decide the important question of uniform. Here Fate shuffled together three brilliant cards from her pack, Sir Frederick Leighton, Sir John Millais, and Sir William Richmond. "It was at this meeting (continues Miss Lascelles) that Leighton and Millais came into touch and Richmond's friendship with Leighton began. Leighton eventually commanded the corps, while Sir William became honorary secretary almost immediately, and was present in that capacity at the first meeting in St. James's Hall, which was also attended by J. R. J. Hullah, then the leading musician of the day, Holman Hunt, William Morris, Millais, Leighton, Swinburne, Rossetti, Burne-Jones, and many other men distinguished in art, letters, and music. Mr. Ruskin became an honorary member of the corps."

Remembering Madame De Staël's saying that the more she saw of men the more she liked dogs, we wonder whether it was a similar feeling that prompted the writing of the following inscription to be found on a stone which may be seen in the yard of a sculptor in an Aberdeenshire village:—

Soft lies the turf on one who finds his rest
Here on our common mother's ample breast,
Unstained by meanness, avarice, and pride,
He never flattered and he never lied.
No gluttonous excess his slumber broke,
No burning alcohol, no stifling smoke.
He ne'er intrigued a rival to displace,
He ran, but never betted on a race.
Content with harmless sports and moderate food,
Boundless in love and faith and gratitude.
Happy the man, if there be such,
Of whom his epitaph can say as much.

Beneath this stone are deposited the remains of one who possessed beauty without vanity, strength without insolence, courage without ferocity, and all the virtues of man without his vices. This praise, which would be unmeaning flattery if inscribed over human ashes, is but a just tribute to the memory of "Pompey," a dog, who was born in 1891 and died at Balquholly, 1902. All his life the faithful friend and companion of Violet and Clarens Tweedale.

In our descriptions of the Lord Mayor's Show we remark that while the procession was an institution that many people pretend to laugh to scorn, these same people never forget to attend regularly to see the Show. Satirists have frequently made the pageant the object of the good-humoured or ill-natured, as the case may be, animadversions. "The Sovereign" say: Shirley, in his "Contention for Honour and Riches" makes "Clod" a country bumpkin who had witnessed the show. express his contempt for the performance. "I am plain Clod; I care not a beanstalk for the best what lack you on you all. Another poet, in the reign of William and Mary ridicules the "Day of great triumph, when Lord of the City Does swear to be honest and just as he is witty; And rides through the town that the rabble may shout him. For the wonderful merits he carries about him."

Ballooning under any conditions is exceedingly perilous, as the Rev. Mr. Bacon and his companion, Mr. Spencer, will tell you, but the aeronaut in Russia would appear to be exposed to the danger of sudden death from an unusual quarter. Last month, says a Russian newspaper, a large military balloon left the fortress of Osovetre, on the western frontier of Russia, and after a long voyage of 450 miles descended in the Government of Smolensk. The journey lasted 19 1-2 hours, and on the way the balloonists had strange adventures. Passing over Vitbsk they came nearer to the earth to obtain some photographs of the town, when two bullets whistled close by the car. To escape this danger a rapid ascent was made, but, later on, again coming down to a lower level, some fifteen or twenty bullets flew by them in unpleasant proximity. The descent accomplished, inquiries were set on foot, when it was ascertained that the balloon had been repeatedly fired at by peasants and inhabitants of the districts passed over; by some because it was believed to be an evil genius, by others because it was taken for a flying fish, and by others again because it was regarded as a harbinger of approaching misfortune.

Ice-cream will have to take a second place in the esteem of a refreshing public if the company formed in New York to freeze mineral water, and to dispose of the ice for domestic use, makes progress. These mineral waters will be sold by weight. The company asserts that the mineral will retain all its original properties when frozen, and will be as sweet and pure when melted as when taken from the spring. It is thought that the ice can be furnished cheaper than the water bottled, and the company proposes to furnish the "mineral" ice at the same price as ordinary manufactured ice. This company expects to have a big field in the large office buildings.

While people in London have been lamenting the weather last farmers in the easand Midlands have been blessing the rain. There is an inferior and a superior limit of rainfall for each crop. A "writer in Harper's Magazine" says: Very little wheat is grown in the United States to the drier western side of the line where the mean annual precipitation is twenty inches. In England wheat-growing is concentrated in the eastern counties, where the rainfall is thirty inches per annum, and in Scotland it is cultivated on similarly dry areas. In South Australia special attention has been paid by Sir Charles Todd to the relationship between the yield of the wheat crop and rainfall. The figures of average rainfall and average yield for the agricultural lands of South Australia show how very close is the connection between them.

The day of the medicine-man with his rain-making charms is past. The future belongs not to the magician who attempts to interfere with the laws of nature, but to the man of science who can state with something approaching to certainty how they will operate under given conditions. Of all those who contribute to the cause of human progress, and the transference of human activities from the sphere of the accidental to the sphere of the casual, none perhaps are concerned with weightier issues than the men who patiently and persistently, day by day and season by season, measure and compare, compare and measure, the rainfall of their little districts.

A new game of billiards is becoming very popular in Paris. It was introduced by the American champion Jacob Schaefer, and is played with three balls, one blue, one white, and one red. Each player plays the white but must make the cannon alternately off the red or off the blue. They say it is a more fascinating game than the ordinary billiards, but the "fluker" finds scoring very slow.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

If Mr. Brodrick fails in any way at the War Office, it will not be for want of good conceit of himself. Speaking at the Mayoral banquet at Godalming, he pronounced a loud eulogy on himself and his colleagues, so superlatively excellent is their administration that any future Government "would adopt the main methods and lines of the present Government in the great spending departments." We trust, says the "Daily Chronicle" that in the mercy of providence the country will be spared that calamity.

It is understood that the German Emperor has presented a cheque for £500 for the benefit of the married men of the 1st Royal Dragoons and their families. The Kaiser contributed a like amount on the departure of the men for the front three years ago. The last gift is the sequel to the Emperor's remarks at the luncheon in the officers' mess.

No celebration of the King's Birthday could be more welcome to his subjects than the institution of a distinction for the transport officers employed in our latest wars. The Admiralty is to award a special medal to the officers of the mercantile marine serving in chartered troop transports, in recognition of the extreme efficiency with which the trooping service has been performed in the recent South African and China wars. 'Extreme efficiency' is a strong expression, but no one will dispute its propriety, . . . From first to last, not a single human life was lost through mismanagement or inefficiency at sea, and only two serious accidents occurred.

When the "War Commission" very wisely decided at its first sitting that no reporters should be admitted during the examination of witnesses, a certain section of the press protested strongly against a measure which seemingly deprived them of the opportunity of prejudging various points on which the Commission will eventually give its opinion. The precis of evidence which has so far been made public contains no information on several matters that have exercised the public mind for a long time past, and it is therefore surprising that the omission has not at least been noticed by some of the halfpenny newspapers, which endeavour to impress their readers with the idea that their staff is completely "in the know" of military matters, technical or otherwise. We are not aware, for instance, that the omission from the precis of evidence of any reference to the mapping of Natal south of Ladysmith, or the non-provision of heavy guns at the outbreak of war, has been noticed by those who were so eager to pass judgment day by day on the proceedings of the War Commission. It is apparent, however, that the time of the Commission has so far been greatly taken up in learning from the War Office, which really is on its trial, what are the functions of its various departments in dealing with preparations for war and carrying on war.

What is required in an officer deputed to purchase remounts is, not only that he should be a good judge of a horse, but that he should be a good judge of the value of a horse, more especially in the cheaper classes, and that he should be accustomed to buying horses in fairs and from farmers. Here, I think, the first mistake is made. The few officers employed in the Remount Department are almost invariably cavalry officers, good judges perhaps of the finished hunter, but unaccustomed to buying cheaper horses in the rough or off the grass. Any seller in Ireland will tell you that he can get a much higher price for a horse from a cavalry officer than from anyone else. The ideal buyer would be a man brought up in the country where his purchases will be made—a man not well off, who has had to pinch himself to keep a horse or two, and is accustomed to get full value for his money. There are many such serving, although not in the mounted branches, being barred therefrom by lack of means. I would select Irishman to buy in Ireland, Yorkshiremen in Yorkshire, and so on, as in that way they would be acquainted with the customs of the country and the local values. Men, too, should be selected who would not object to the dirt and discomfort of attending fairs.

It is understood that the "Honours Gazette" just published will be the last issued in connection with the late war. There is all the more reason, therefore, that it should be exhaustive, doing full justice, and sometimes tardily, to those who have hitherto been rather overlooked or inadequately rewarded. We note with satisfaction that Sir John French and Sir Ian Hamilton both become lieutenant-generals; that two gallant old soldiers, Sir Edward Brabant and Sir John Dartnell, have been given the honorary rank of Major-General in the Army; while Colonel Sir Elliott Wood, who was C.R.E. in South Africa, and Colonels Kekewich and Plumer, two of the best of the junior leaders who came to the front in the war, have been promoted to the same rank substantively. The large number of brevets given to regimental officers is also a well-earned tribute to good service, and the D.S.O.'s are, distributed with unstinting hand. No corps, Regular, Yeomanry, or Colonial, has been omitted, and we may hope that general satisfaction has been given. Among the honours in the Gazette the knighthood bestowed on Sir James Gildea will be widely approved in the Services for which he has long worked so strenuously. In the Order of the Bath, besides the G.C.B. to Lord Methuen, Major-General Maryon Wilson has the K.C.B., and among others Major-Generals Oliphant and Walter Kitchener, the C.B., with the same to Colonels Appelbe, Spence, Ewart, and Lucas, and several lieutenant-colonels.

A somewhat curious state of things in connection with shipbuilding is revealed by an answer given by Mr. Arnold Forster to a question of Sir Charles Dilke's. The Secretary for the Admiralty states that the armour for the six cruisers of the Devonshire class, which appeared in the programme of 1901-02, was not ordered until August 18 last, and then only provisionally, the orders being confirmed on September 3. As the programme of 1901-02 was announced in February 1901, a period of eighteen months appears to have elapsed before the armour for these ships was contracted for. This is surely an extraordinary fact, and one that appears to require further explanation. There were also two armoured cruisers in the programme of 1902-03 announced in February of this year, and instructions for beginning one of these vessels have now been sent to Pembroke, while, according to the "Times" tenders have been called for the construction of her sister ship. It would be interesting to learn whether it is proposed to wait until September 1903 before giving out the orders for the armour of these two vessels, and if so, the reason for this apparent procrastination. According to the description which has appeared in the Press these two cruisers are to be of 13,000 displacement each. They are to carry several 9·2in. guns placed in a citadel instead of singly in casemates. The anticipated speed is 22 knots, obtained with machinery of somewhere about 24,000 h.p.

Although it may be truly said that the Navy is in a flutter of expectation about the much-talked-of Admiralty scheme, there are two or three other subjects in which it shows a very decided interest. There is first of all the Committee on promotion to flag rank, about which it has been rumoured first that there would be a majority in favour of selection from the captains' list, and now that the shoe is on the other foot, and that the advocates of selection are in a minority of one, it should not be long now before the report of the Committee is published, while it is quite possible that if the scheme above referred to is a very wide-reaching one it many deal with this matter as well as with others. After all, the entry of cadets and the promotion of admirals are both parts of one and the same subject. Then, again, there is the Committee on Reserves including Naval Volunteers. Although nothing official has transpired to this effect, it is very generally assumed that this Committee has very nearly completed its work, and the belief also exists that it has favoured an extension of the system of short-service. It will be remembered that in the terms of reference to the Committee they were not permitted, without further instructions to recommend any fundamental charge in the continuous service system under which the active service ratings of the Navy are at present entered and trained, but they might make recommendations in detail. It would, therefore, be quite within their province to recommend a plan by which a certain flow out from the active service into the Reserve might take place a little earlier than is at present the practice, as laid down by the regulations. As matters stand now the system may be termed a seven, twelve, and twenty-one years' arrangement. It has been suggested that a certain limited number of men entering through the sea-going training ships should be permitted to leave after five years' service counting the six months under training, such men being under an obligation to serve in either the fleet or some other class of Reserve.

The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 8th November 1902, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1901 of 29,476 maunds and Rs. 25,610 in the earnings.

THE WEATHER.

(By Telegraph.)

SIMLA, December 1.

Monday.—Pressure has been steady over nearly the whole country. Conditions apparently continue slightly unsettled in the south of the Bay and the sea is rough on the south Madras coast. A few showers have fallen in South India and Ceylon, Negapatam has received 1 1-2 inches, and Cuddalore nearly one inch. The weather is again disturbed in Persia, and Bushire has received one inch of rain, but the disturbance has not yet affected Baluchistan where the weather is fine and clear. The temperature during the past 24 hours was in moderate to considerable excess in Baluchistan, north and west of the Punjab, Sind and Tenasserim. Variations from normal were comparatively small elsewhere.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 1st DECEMBER.

Amritsar.—Rain much needed generally. All crops doing well.

Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. All crops doing well.

Mooltan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Tilseed coming in small quantities.

Delhi.—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Mornings cold and dewy Kharif harvest in progress.

Khamgaon.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Mornings cold and dewy. Rabi crop prospect generally good.

Broach.—Fair, sunny days; cold nights, seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing, in flower and showing bolls. Food-grains and all crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—No further rain expected. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower. Crop prospects generally good.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general and prospects much improved. All crops doing well.

Sholapur.—Expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. More rain wanted generally. All crops doing well.

Bellary.—Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 1st DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts over the whole reporting area. Gradients are steep on the West Coast and moderate to slight elsewhere.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Ratnagiri and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The extreme temperatures deviate but slightly from the normal for the day in all districts. The temperature ranged from 91° at Ratnagiri and Cochin to 45° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy in Madras Presidency, Ceylon, the Deccan and on the West Coast. Humidity shows a large increase at Trichinopoly, Bellary and Cawnpore.

Rain amounting to about an inch and a quarter has fallen at Negapatam and light to moderate showers at Trichinopoly and Colombo.

Weather.—The low pressure area mentioned in yesterday's report still lies on and off the West Coast between Ratnagiri and Colombo, where the weather is squally and slightly unsettled. It now affects the weather over Madras Presidency, the Deccan and along the coast from Cochin to Bombay where it will probably remain more or less cloudy.

G. T. W. OLVER,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

SIR HORACE RUMBOLD'S REMINISCENCES.

(Concluded from page 4.)

Even for an ex-Ambassador Sir Horace is fairly communicative. In Athens Sir Horace came to know a certain Mr. Black, and thereby hangs the following tale:

A few months before I had met at dinner, at the Legation at Athens, a stoutish old lady, very badly dressed, and of that distinctly Levantine type with which all visitors to the East are familiar, and, on being introduced to her, had been told she was the wife of this same Black. I sat next to her, and found her as uninteresting as she was unattractive. After dinner, when she had departed, Scarlett somewhat maliciously asked me what I had thought of my neighbour, and then, to my utter amazement, informed me that this poor old creature, with no trace left of even ordinary good looks, was no less a person than the original Maid of Athens! Zoe mou sas agapo!

Fancy, Byron's beauty! Of Prince Gortchakoff Sir Horace says that he was the wittiest, but one of the most superficial, of statesmen. He gives us a somewhat entertaining account of Court ceremonies in the Russian capital. At Trieste he again met his old friend, Charles Lever, about whom and his place of residence the ex-Ambassador writes:

The Consulate at Trieste was apparently looked upon by the Foreign Office at that period as a sort of shunting place for distinguished literary men, being then held by Charles Lever, as it later on was by Richard Burton. Poor Lever! How he hated his post will be seen from the description he gave me of it in a letter written some years before: The "Trieste is a vile place, half Holywell and half Wapping. Whatever is not skipper is Jew. The whole talk of the people is molasses and elephant's teeth, and I curse the day and the hour that I accepted it."

Sir Horace's two volumes abound in most readable gossip. His official life was pleasant and easy on the whole. He can have had no particular grudge against destiny.

HIGH COURT.—December 2.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

708-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy vs Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir—Nanu and H.—Part heard.
253-02—Matubhai J and M—Motilal Dayabhai and another vs Ratanji Sorabji Nasservanji T—Unwalla and P.
132-02—Bicknell M and M—Sadashiv Antoba vs Lallubhoy Javer—Mansukhlal D and J.
271-02—Bhaishanker and K—Jamnadas Kanjee and others vs Pragjee Soorjee and others—Dikshit and D.
88-02—Crawford B and Co—Municipal Corporation vs Hormusjee Ardeshir Wadia—Dikshit and D.
207-02—Framjee and D—Haji Jan Mahomed Haji vs Ebrahim Haji Mahomed—Tyabjee D and Co.
869-01—Mulla and M—Waljee Mathuradas vs Ebjee Oomersey and others—Pestonjee R and K.
680-99—Dikshit and D—Dajee Abajee Khare vs Govind Narayan Bapat and others—H Dayabhai.
814-01—Madhowjee V—Bai Premcore widow vs L W G Rivett-Carnac—Mansuklal J. and H.
303-02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata vs Girdharidas Gunshamdas and others—Pestom R and K—(For postponement).
707-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Merwanjee D M Jejeebhoy vs Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart—Craigie L & Co.
524-00—Captain and V—Mahomed Cassum Curtaz vs Shamsoodin Pathan—Ardeshir H D and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.
For Consent Decree.

436-00—Tyabjee D and Co—Tarabai vs Hajee Abdul Rahimanbin Hajee Mahomed Kadrani—Bhaishanker K and G.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

490-02—F P Pavri—Metind Louisa Luttrell vs John Francis Luttrell.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

42-02—In person—Soobhan Hajim vs Jadoo Hajim.
41-02—In person—Fatmabai widow and others vs N W Kemp and others.
40-02—In person—Moses Abraham Saukar vs Rebekabai widow.

Testamentary Suit.

5-02—Wadia and G—Jadawjee Purmanand vs Goswami Shri Purshotam Laljee M—Tyabjee D and Co.

Long Causes.

98-02—Khunderao and S—Jaitha Nursey and others vs Kustoor Tricam and others—K B Mehta—Part heard
196-01—Captain and V—Rao Bahadur Dr Crishnarao Vishwanath vs Rakhmabai—M D and J.
328-99—Framjee and D—Sulleman Hajee Esmail Chotani vs Bai Mariambai widow and others—Captain and V and P G and S R and B and M and M.

For trial of preliminary issues.

202-02—Thakurdas and Co—The Jairam Mills Ld vs The Commercial Union Assurance Co—Craigie L and O.

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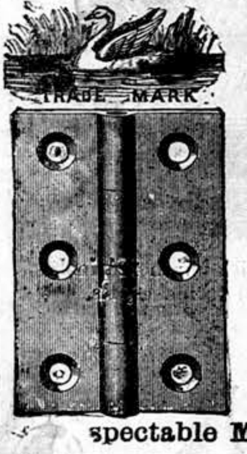

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20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	8	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speach both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

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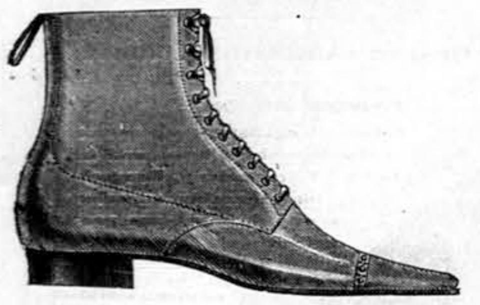

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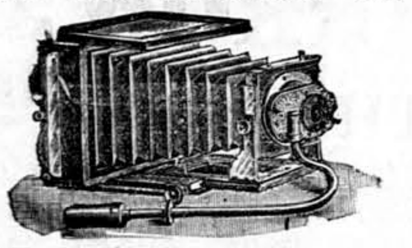

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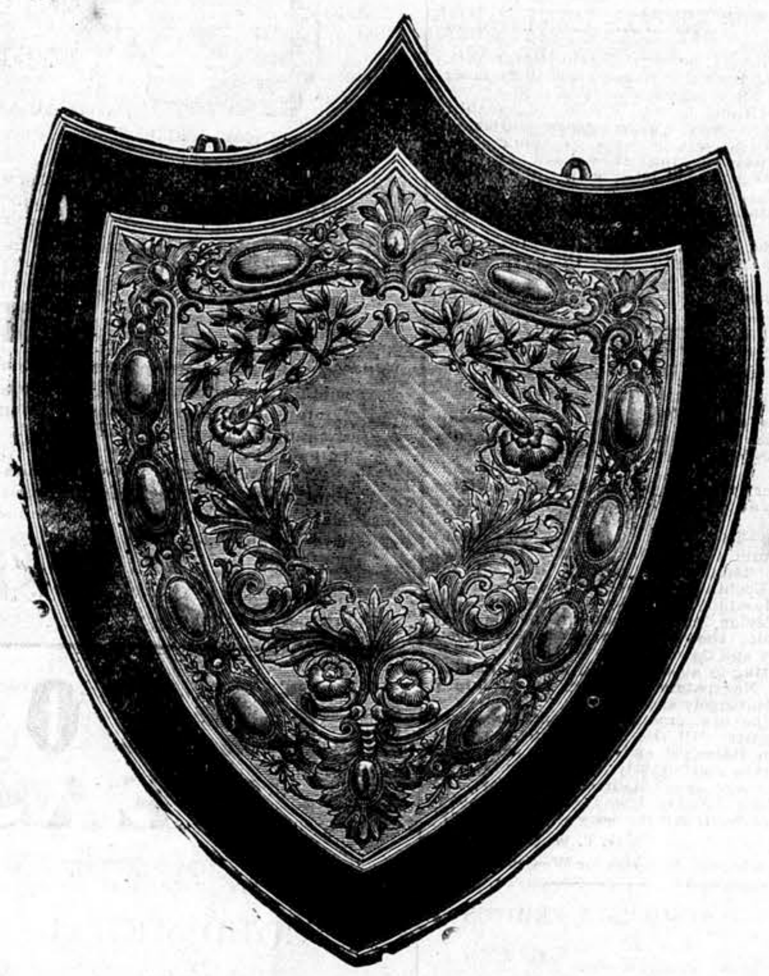

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